

ADJUSTMENTS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS

Effective: March 15, 2011

Revise the first paragraph of Article 602.04 to read:

“602.04 Concrete. Cast-in-place concrete for structures shall be constructed of Class SI concrete according to the applicable portions of Section 503. Cast-in-place concrete for pavement patching around adjustments and reconstructions shall be constructed of Class PP-1 concrete, unless otherwise noted in the plans, according to the applicable portions of Section 1020.”

Revise the third, fourth and fifth sentences of the second paragraph of Article 602.11(c) to read:

“Castings shall be set to the finished pavement elevation so that no subsequent adjustment will be necessary, and the space around the casting shall be filled with Class PP-1 concrete, unless otherwise noted in the plans, to the elevation of the surface of the base course or binder course. HMA surface or binder course material shall not be allowed. The pavement may be opened to traffic according to Article 701.17(e)(3)b.”

Revise Article 603.05 to read:

“603.05 Replacement of Existing Flexible Pavement. After the castings have been adjusted, the surrounding space shall be filled with Class PP-1 concrete, unless otherwise noted in the plans, to the elevation of the surface of the base course or binder course. HMA surface or binder course material shall not be allowed. The pavement may be opened to traffic according to Article 701.17(e)(3)b.”

Revise Article 603.06 to read:

“603.06 Replacement of Existing Rigid Pavement. After the castings have been adjusted, the pavement and HMA that was removed, shall be replaced with Class PP-1 concrete, unless otherwise noted in the plans, not less than 9 in. (225 mm) thick. The pavement may be opened to traffic according to Article 701.17(e)(3)b.

The surface of the Class PP concrete shall be constructed flush with the adjacent surface.”

Revise the first sentence of Article 603.07 to read:

“603.07 Protection Under Traffic. After the casting has been adjusted and the Class PP concrete has been placed, the work shall be protected by a barricade and two lights according to Article 701.17(e)(3)b.”

DRAINAGE AND INLET PROTECTION UNDER TRAFFIC (DISTRICT 1)

Effective: April 1, 2011

Revised: April 2, 2011

Add the following to Article 603.02 of the Standard Specifications:

- “(i) Temporary Hot-Mix Asphalt (HMA) Ramp (Note 1) 1030
- “(j) Temporary Rubber Ramps (Note 2)

Note 1. The HMA shall have maximum aggregate size of 3/8 in. (95 mm).

Note 2. The rubber material shall be according to the following.

Property	Test Method	Requirement
Durometer Hardness, Shore A	ASTM D 2240	75 ±15
Tensile Strength, psi (kPa)	ASTM D 412	300 (2000) min
Elongation, percent	ASTM D 412	90 min
Specific Gravity	ASTM D 792	1.0 - 1.3
Brittleness, °F (°C)	ASTM D 746	-40 (-40)°

Revise Article 603.07 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“603.07 Protection Under Traffic. After the casting has been adjusted and the Class PP concrete has been placed, the work shall be protected by a barricade and two lights according to Article 701.17(e)(3)b.

When castings are under traffic before the final surfacing operation has been started, properly sized temporary ramps shall be placed around the drainage and/or utility castings according to the following methods.

- (a) Temporary Asphalt Ramps. Temporary hot-mix asphalt ramps shall be placed around the casting, flush with its surface and decreasing to a featheredge in a distance of 2 ft (600 mm) around the entire surface of the casting.
- (b) Temporary Rubber Ramps. Temporary rubber ramps shall only be used on roadways with permanent posted speeds of 40 mph or less and when the height of the casting to be protected meets the proper sizing requirements for the rubber ramps as shown below.

Dimension	Requirement
Inside Opening	Outside dimensions of casting + 1 in. (25 mm)

Thickness at inside edge	Height of casting $\pm 1/4$ in. (6 mm)
Thickness at outside edge	1/4 in. (6 mm) max.
Width, measured from inside opening to outside edge	8 1/2 in. (215 mm) min

Placement shall be according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Temporary ramps for castings shall remain in place until surfacing operations are undertaken within the immediate area of the structure. Prior to placing the surface course, the temporary ramp shall be removed. Excess material shall be disposed of according to Article 202.03."

FINE AGGREGATE FOR HOT- MIX ASPHALT (HMA) (D-1)

Effective: May 1, 2007

Revised: January 1, 2012

Revise Article 1003.03 (c) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(c) Gradation. The fine aggregate gradation for all HMA shall be FA1, FA 2, FA 20, FA 21 or FA 22. When Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) is incorporated in the HMA design, the use of FA 21 Gradation will not be permitted.

FRICTION SURFACE AGGREGATE (D1)

Effective: January 1, 2011

Revised: November 1, 2013

Revise Article 1004.01(a)(4) of the Standard Specifications to read:

- “(4) Crushed Stone. Crushed stone shall be the angular fragments resulting from crushing undisturbed, consolidated deposits of rock by mechanical means. Crushed stone shall be divided into the following, when specified.
- a. Carbonate Crushed Stone. Carbonate crushed stone shall be either dolomite or limestone. Dolomite shall contain 11.0 percent or more magnesium oxide (MgO). Limestone shall contain less than 11.0 percent magnesium oxide (MgO).
 - b. Crystalline Crushed Stone. Crystalline crushed stone shall be either metamorphic or igneous stone, including but is not limited to, quartzite, granite, rhyolite and diabase.”

Revise Article 1004.03(a) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“1004.03 Coarse Aggregate for Hot-Mix Asphalt (HMA). The aggregate shall be according to Article 1004.01 and the following revisions.

(a) Description. The coarse aggregate for HMA shall be according to the following table.

Use	Mixture	Aggregates Allowed
Class A	Seal or Cover	<u>Allowed Alone or in Combination:</u> Gravel Crushed Gravel Carbonate Crushed Stone Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Slag (ACBF) Crushed Steel Slag Crushed Concrete

Use	Mixture	Aggregates Allowed	
HMA All Other	Shoulders	<u>Allowed Alone or in Combination:</u> Gravel Crushed Gravel Carbonate Crushed Stone Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Slag (ACBF) ^{1/} Crushed Steel Slag ^{1/} Crushed Concrete	
HMA High ESAL Low ESAL	C Surface IL-12.5,IL-9.5, or IL-9.5L	<u>Allowed Alone or in Combination:</u> Crushed Gravel Carbonate Crushed Stone Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Slag (ACBF) ^{1/} Crushed Steel Slag ^{1/} Crushed Concrete	
HMA High ESAL	D Surface IL-12.5 or IL-9.5	<u>Allowed Alone or in Combination:</u> Crushed Gravel Carbonate Crushed Stone (other than Limestone) Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Slag (ACBF) ^{1/} Crushed Steel Slag ^{1/} Crushed Concrete	
		<u>Other Combinations Allowed:</u>	
		<i>Up to...</i>	<i>With...</i>
		25% Limestone	Dolomite
		50% Limestone	Any Mixture D aggregate other than Dolomite
		75% Limestone	Crushed Slag (ACBF) ^{1/} or Crushed Sandstone

Use	Mixture	Aggregates Allowed	
HMA High ESAL	F Surface IL-12.5 or IL-9.5	<u>Allowed Alone or in Combination:</u> Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Slag (ACBF) ^{1/} Crushed Steel Slag ^{1/} No Limestone or no Crushed Gravel alone.	
		<u>Other Combinations Allowed:</u>	
		<i>Up to...</i> 50% Crushed Gravel, or Dolomite	<i>With...</i> Crushed Sandstone, Crushed Slag (ACBF) ^{1/} , Crushed Steel Slag ^{1/} , or Crystalline Crushed Stone
HMA High ESAL	SMA Ndesign 80 Surface	Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Steel Slag	

1/ When either slag is used, the blend percentages listed shall be by volume.

Add the following to Article 1004.03 (b):

“ When using Crushed Concrete, the quality shall be determined as follows. The Contractor shall obtain a representative sample from the stockpile, witnessed by the Engineer, at a frequency of 2500 tons (2300 metric tons). The sample shall be a minimum of 50 lb (25 kg). The Contractor shall submit the sample to the District Office. The District will forward the sample to the BMPR Aggregate Lab for MicroDeval Testing, according to Illinois Modified AASHTO T 327. A maximum loss of 15.0 percent by weight will be applied for acceptance. The stockpile shall be sealed until test results are complete and found to meet the specifications above.”

GROUND TIRE RUBBER (GTR) MODIFIED ASPHALT BINDER (D-1)

Effective: June 26, 2006

Revised: January 1, 2013

Add the following to the end of article 1032.05 of the Standard Specifications:

“(c) Ground Tire Rubber (GTR) Modified Asphalt Binder. A quantity of 10.0 to 14.0 percent GTR (Note 1) shall be blended by dry unit weight with a PG 64-28 to make a GTR 70-28 or a PG 58-28 to make a GTR 64-28. The base PG 64-28 and PG 58-28 asphalt binders shall meet the requirements of Article 1032.05(a). Compatible polymers may be added during production. The GTR modified asphalt binder shall meet the requirements of the following table.

Test	Asphalt Grade GTR 70-28	Asphalt Grade GTR 64-28
Flash Point (C.O.C.), AASHTO T 48, °F (°C), min.	450 (232)	450 (232)
Rotational Viscosity, AASHTO T 316 @ 275 °F (135 °C), Poises, Pa·s, max.	30 (3)	30 (3)
Softening Point, AASHTO T 53, °F (°C), min.	135 (57)	130 (54)
Elastic Recovery, ASTM D 6084, Procedure A (sieve waived) @ 77 °F, (25 °C), aged, ss, 100 mm elongation, 5 cm/min., cut immediately, %, min.	65	65

Note 1. GTR shall be produced from processing automobile and/or light truck tires by the ambient grinding method. GTR shall not exceed 1/16 in. (2 mm) in any dimension and shall contain no free metal particles or other materials. A mineral powder (such as talc) meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 17 may be added, up to a maximum of four percent by weight of GTR to reduce sticking and caking of the GTR particles. When tested in accordance with Illinois modified AASHTO T 27, a 50 g sample of the GTR shall conform to the following gradation requirements:

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	100
No. 30 (600 µm)	95 ± 5
No. 50 (300 µm)	> 20

Add the following to the end of Note 1. of article 1030.03 of the Standard Specifications:

“A dedicated storage tank for the Ground Tire Rubber (GTR) modified asphalt binder shall be provided. This tank must be capable of providing continuous mechanical mixing throughout by continuous agitation and recirculation of the asphalt binder to provide a

uniform mixture. The tank shall be heated and capable of maintaining the temperature of the asphalt binder at 300 °F to 350 °F (149 °C to 177 °C). The asphalt binder metering systems of dryer drum plants shall be calibrated with the actual GTR modified asphalt binder material with an accuracy of ± 0.40 percent.”

Revise 1030.02(c) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(c) RAP Materials (Note 3)1031”

Add the following note to 1030.02 of the Standard Specifications:

Note 3. When using reclaimed asphalt pavement and/or reclaimed asphalt shingles, the maximum asphalt binder replacement percentage shall be according to the most recent special provision for recycled materials.

HMA MIXTURE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS (D-1)

Effective: January 1, 2013

Revised: November 1, 2013

Revise Article 406.14(b) of the Standard Specifications to read.

“(b) If the HMA placed during the initial test strip (1) is determined to be unacceptable to remain in place by the Engineer, and (2) was not produced within 2.0 to 6.0 percent air voids or within the individual control limits of the JMF, the mixture and test strip will not be paid for and the mixture shall be removed at the Contractor’s expense. An additional test strip and mixture will be paid for in full, if produced within 2.0 to 6.0 percent air voids and within the individual control limits of the JMF.”

Revise Article 406.14(c) of the Standard Specifications to read.

“(c) If the HMA placed during the initial test strip (1) is determined to be unacceptable to remain in place by the Engineer, and (2) was produced within 2.0 to 6.0 percent air voids and within the individual control limits of the JMF, the mixture shall be removed. Removal will be paid in accordance to Article 109.04 of the Standard Specifications. This initial mixture and test strip will be paid for at the contract unit prices. The additional mixture will be paid for at the contract unit price, and any additional test strips will be paid for at one half the unit price of each test strip.”

1) Design Composition and Volumetric Requirements

Revise the following table in Article 1030.01 of the Standard Specifications to read.

High ESAL	IL-25.0 binder; IL-19.0 binder; IL-12.5 surface; IL-9.5 surface; IL-4.75, SMA
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Revise the following table in Article 1030.04(a)(1):

“(1) High ESAL Mixtures. The Job Mix Formula (JMF) shall fall within the following limits.

High ESAL, MIXTURE COMPOSITION (% PASSING) ^{1/}														
Sieve Size	IL-25.0 mm		IL-19.0 mm		IL-12.5 mm		IL-9.5 mm		IL-4.75 mm		SMA ^{4/} IL-12.5 mm		SMA ^{4/} IL-9.5 mm	
	Min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max
1 1/2 in. (37.5 mm)		100												
1 in. (25 mm)	90	100		100										
3/4 in. (19 mm)		90	82	100		100						100		
1/2 in. (12.5 mm)	45	75	50	85	90	100		100		100	80	100		100
3/8 in. (9.5 mm)						89	90	100		100		65	90	100
#4 (4.75 mm)	24	42 ^{2/}	24	50 ^{2/}	28	65	32	69	90	100	20	30	36	50

1/ Maximum Draindown for IL-4.75 shall be 0.3%

2/ VFA for IL-4.75 shall be 72-85%”

Delete Article 1030.04(b) (4) of the Standard Specifications.

Revise table in Article 1030.04(b)(5) as follows:

“(5) SMA Mixtures.

Volumetric Requirements SMA ^{1/}			
Ndesign	Design Air Voids Target %	Voids in the Mineral Aggregate (VMA), % min.	Voids Filled with Asphalt (VFA), %
80 ^{4/}	3.5	17 ^{2/}	75 - 83
		16 ^{3/}	

1/ Maximum Draindown shall be 0.3%.

2/ Applies when specific gravity of coarse aggregate is ≥ 2.760 .

3/ Applies when specific gravity of coarse aggregate is < 2.760 .

4/ For surface course, coarse aggregate shall be Class B Quality; the coarse aggregate can be crushed steel slag, crystalline crushed stone or crushed sandstone.*

For binder course, coarse aggregate shall be crushed stone (dolomite), crushed gravel, crystalline crushed stone, or crushed sandstone.*

*Blending of different types of aggregate will not be permitted.

2) Design Verification and Production

Description. The following states the requirements for Hamburg Wheel and Tensile Strength testing for High ESAL, IL-4.75, and Stone Matrix Asphalt (SMA) hot-mix asphalt (HMA) mixes during mix design verification and production.

When the options of Warm Mix Asphalt, Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles, or Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement are used by the Contractor, the Hamburg Wheel and tensile strength requirements in this special provision will be superseded by the special provisions for Warm Mix Asphalt and/or by the District special provision for Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement and Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles as applicable.

Mix Design Testing. Add the following to Article 1030.04 of the Standard Specifications:

“(d) Verification Testing. High ESAL, IL-4.75, and SMA mix designs submitted for verification will be tested to ensure that the resulting mix designs will pass the required criteria for the Hamburg Wheel Test (IL mod AASHTO T-324) and the Tensile Strength Test (IL mod AASHTO T-283). The Department will perform a verification test on gyratory specimens compacted by the Contractor. If the mix fails the Department’s verification test, the Contractor shall make the necessary changes to the mix and resubmit compacted specimens to the Department for verification. If the mix fails again, the mix design will be rejected.

All new and renewal mix designs will be required to be tested, prior to submittal for Department verification meeting the following requirements:

(1)Hamburg Wheel Test criteria.

Asphalt Binder Grade	# Repetitions	Max Rut Depth (mm)
PG 70 -XX (or higher)	20,000	12.5
PG 64 -XX (or lower)	10,000	12.5

Note: For SMA Designs (N-80) the maximum rut depth is 6.0 mm at 20,000 repetitions.

For IL 4.75mm Designs (N-50) the maximum rut depth is 9.0mm at 15,000 repetitions.

(2) Tensile Strength Criteria. The minimum allowable conditioned tensile strength shall be 415 kPa (60 psi) for non-polymer modified performance graded (PG) asphalt binder and 550 kPa (80 psi) for polymer modified PG asphalt binder. The maximum allowable unconditioned tensile strength shall be 1380 kPa (200 psi).”

Production Testing.

Revise first paragraph of Article 1030.06(a) to read:

“(a) High ESAL and IL-4.75 Mixtures. For each contract, a 300 ton (275 metric tons) test strip, except for IL -4.75 it will be 400 ton (363 metric ton), will be required at the beginning of HMA production for each mixture with a quantity of 3000 tons (2750 metric tons) or more according to the Manual of Test Procedures for Materials “Hot Mix Asphalt Test Strip Procedures”.”

Delete second paragraph of Article 1030.06 (a).

Revise first sentence in fourth paragraph of Article 1030.06 (a) to read:

“Before constructing the test strip, target values shall be determined by applying gradation correction factors to the JMF when applicable.”

Mixture sampled to represent the test strip shall include additional material sufficient for the Department to conduct Hamburg Wheel testing according to Illinois Modified AASHTO T324 (approximately 60 lb (27 kg) total).

Add the following to Article 1030.06 of the Standard Specifications:

- “(c) Hamburg Wheel Test. All HMA mixtures shall be sampled within the first 500 tons (450 metric tons) on the first day of production or during start up with a split reserved for the Department. The mix sample shall be tested according to the Illinois Modified AASHTO T 324 and shall meet the requirements specified herein. Mix production shall not exceed 1500 tons (1350 metric tons) or one day’s production, whichever comes first, until the testing is completed and the mixture is found to be in conformance. The requirement to cease mix production may be waived if the plant produced mixture demonstrates conformance prior to start of mix production for a contract. The Department may conduct additional Hamburg Wheel Tests on production material as determined by the Engineer. If the mixture fails to meet the Hamburg Wheel criteria, no further mixture will be accepted until the Contractor takes such action as is necessary to furnish a mixture meeting the criteria”

The Contractor shall immediately cease production upon notification by the Engineer of failing Hamburg Wheel test. All prior produced material may be paved out provided all other mixture criteria are being met. No additional mixture shall be produced until the Engineer receives passing Hamburg Wheel tests.

Basis of Payment. Revise the seventh paragraph of Article 406.14 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“For all mixes designed and verified under the Hamburg Wheel criteria, the cost of furnishing and introducing anti-stripping additives in the HMA will not be paid for separately, but shall be considered as included in the contract unit price of the HMA item involved.

No additional compensation will be awarded to the Contractor because of reduced production rates associated with the addition of the anti-stripping additive.”

RECLAIMED ASPHALT PAVEMENT AND RECLAIMED ASPHALT SHINGLES (D-1)

Effective: November 1, 2012

Revise: November 1, 2013

Revise Section 1031 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“SECTION 1031. RECLAIMED ASPHALT PAVEMENT AND RECLAIMED ASPHALT SHINGLES

1031.01 Description. Reclaimed asphalt pavement and reclaimed asphalt shingles shall be according to the following.

- (a) Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP). RAP is the material resulting from cold milling or crushing an existing hot-mix asphalt (HMA) pavement. RAP will be considered processed FRAP after completion of both crushing and screening to size. The Contractor shall supply written documentation that the RAP originated from routes or airfields under federal, state, or local agency jurisdiction.
- (b) Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles (RAS). Reclaimed asphalt shingles (RAS). RAS is from the processing and grinding of preconsumer or post-consumer shingles. RAS shall be a clean and uniform material with a maximum of 0.5 percent unacceptable material, as defined in Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Policy Memorandum “Reclaimed Asphalt Shingle (RAS) Sources”, by weight of RAS. All RAS used shall come from a Bureau of Materials and Physical Research approved processing facility where it shall be ground and processed to 100 percent passing the 3/8 in. (9.5 mm) sieve and 90 percent passing the #4 (4.75 mm) sieve . RAS shall meet the testing requirements specified herein. In addition, RAS shall meet the following Type 1 or Type 2 requirements.
 - (1) Type 1. Type 1 RAS shall be processed, preconsumer asphalt shingles salvaged from the manufacture of residential asphalt roofing shingles.
 - (2) Type 2. Type 2 RAS shall be processed post-consumer shingles only, salvaged from residential, or four unit or less dwellings not subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

1031.02 Stockpiles. RAP and RAS stockpiles shall be according to the following.

- (a) RAP Stockpiles. The Contractor shall construct individual, sealed RAP stockpiles meeting one of the following definitions. Additional processed RAP (FRAP) shall be stockpiled in a separate working pile, as designated in the QC Plan, and only added to the sealed stockpile when test results for the working pile are complete and are found to meet tolerances specified herein for the original sealed FRAP stockpile. Stockpiles shall be sufficiently separated to prevent intermingling at the base. All stockpiles (including

unprocessed RAP and FRAP) shall be identified by signs indicating the type as listed below (i.e. "Non- Quality, FRAP -#4 or Type 2 RAS", etc...).

- (1) Fractionated RAP (FRAP). FRAP shall consist of RAP from Class I, Superpave HMA (High and Low ESAL) or equivalent mixtures. The coarse aggregate in FRAP shall be crushed aggregate and may represent more than one aggregate type and/or quality but shall be at least C quality. All FRAP shall be processed prior to testing and sized into fractions with the separation occurring on or between the #4 (4.75 mm) and 1/2 in. (12.5 mm) sieves. Agglomerations shall be minimized such that 100 percent of the RAP in the coarse fraction shall pass the maximum sieve size specified for the mix the FRAP will be used in.
- (2) Restricted FRAP (B quality) stockpiles shall consist of RAP from Class I, Superpave (High ESAL), or HMA (High ESAL). If approved by the Engineer, the aggregate from a maximum 3.0 inch single combined pass of surface/binder milling will be classified as B quality. All millings from this application will be processed into FRAP as described previously.
- (3) Conglomerate. Conglomerate RAP stockpiles shall consist of RAP from Class I, Superpave HMA (High and Low ESAL) or equivalent mixtures. The coarse aggregate in this RAP shall be crushed aggregate and may represent more than one aggregate type and/or quality but shall be at least C quality. This RAP may have an inconsistent gradation and/or asphalt binder content prior to processing. All conglomerate RAP shall be processed (FRAP) prior to testing. Conglomerate RAP stockpiles shall not contain steel slag or other expansive material as determined by the Department.
- (4) Conglomerate "D" Quality (DQ). Conglomerate DQ RAP stockpiles shall consist of RAP from HMA shoulders, bituminous stabilized subbases or Superpave (Low ESAL)/HMA (Low ESAL) IL-19.0L binder mixture. The coarse aggregate in this RAP may be crushed or round but shall be at least D quality. This RAP may have an inconsistent gradation and/or asphalt binder content. Conglomerate DQ RAP stockpiles shall not contain steel slag or other expansive material as determined by the Department.
- (5) Non-Quality. RAP stockpiles that do not meet the requirements of the stockpile categories listed above shall be classified as "Non-Quality".

RAP or FRAP containing contaminants, such as earth, brick, sand, concrete, sheet asphalt, bituminous surface treatment (i.e. chip seal), pavement fabric, joint sealants, plant cleanout etc., will be unacceptable unless the contaminants are removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Sheet asphalt shall be stockpiled separately.

- (b) RAS Stockpiles. Type 1 and Type 2 RAS shall be stockpiled separately and shall be sufficiently separated to prevent intermingling at the base. Each stockpile shall be signed indicating what type of RAS is present.

However, a RAS source may submit a written request to the Department for approval to blend mechanically a specified ratio of type 1 RAS with type 2 RAS. The source will not be permitted to change the ratio of the blend without the Department prior written approval. The Engineer's written approval will be required, to mechanically blend RAS with any fine aggregate produced under the AGCS, up to an equal weight of RAS, to improve workability. The fine aggregate shall be "B Quality" or better from an approved Aggregate Gradation Control System source. The fine aggregate shall be one that is approved for use in the HMA mixture and accounted for in the mix design and during HMA production.

Records identifying the shingle processing facility supplying the RAS, RAS type and lot number shall be maintained by project contract number and kept for a minimum of three years.

1031.03 Testing. FRAP and RAS testing shall be according to the following.

- (a) FRAP Testing. When used in HMA, the FRAP shall be sampled and tested either during processing or after stockpiling. It shall also be sampled during HMA production.
 - (1) During Stockpiling. For testing during stockpiling, washed extraction samples shall be run at the minimum frequency of one sample per 500 tons (450 metric tons) for the first 2000 tons (1800 metric tons) and one sample per 2000 tons (1800 metric tons) thereafter. A minimum of five tests shall be required for stockpiles less than 4000 tons (3600 metric tons).
 - (2) Incoming Material. For testing as incoming material, washed extraction samples shall be run at a minimum frequency of one sample per 2000 tons (1800 metric tons) or once per week, whichever comes first.
 - (3) After Stockpiling. For testing after stockpiling, the Contractor shall submit a plan for approval to the District proposing a satisfactory method of sampling and testing the RAP/FRAP pile either in-situ or by restockpiling. The sampling plan shall meet the minimum frequency required above and detail the procedure used to obtain representative samples throughout the pile for testing.

Before extraction, each field sample of FRAP, shall be split to obtain two samples of test sample size. One of the two test samples from the final split shall be labeled and stored for Department use. The Contractor shall extract the other test sample according to Department procedure. The Engineer reserves the right to test any sample (split or Department-taken) to verify Contractor test results.

- (b) RAS Testing. RAS shall be sampled and tested during stockpiling according to Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Policy Memorandum, "Reclaimed Asphalt Shingle (RAS) Sources". The Contractor shall also sample as incoming material at the HMA plant.

- (1) During Stockpiling. Washed extraction and testing for unacceptable materials shall be run at the minimum frequency of one sample per 200 tons (180 metric tons) for the first 1000 tons (900 metric tons) and one sample per 1000 tons (900 metric tons) thereafter. A minimum of five samples are required for stockpiles less than 1000 tons (900 metric tons). Once a ≤ 1000 ton (900 metric ton), five-sample/test stockpile has been established it shall be sealed. Additional incoming RAS shall be in a separate working pile as designated in the Quality Control plan and only added to the sealed stockpile when the test results of the working pile are complete and are found to meet the tolerances specified herein for the original sealed RAS stockpile.
- (2) Incoming Material. For testing as incoming material at the HMA plant, washed extraction shall be run at the minimum frequency of one sample per 250 tons (227 metric tons). A minimum of five samples are required for stockpiles less than 1000 tons (900 metric tons). The incoming material test results shall meet the tolerances specified herein.

The Contractor shall obtain and make available all test results from start of the initial stockpile sampled and tested at the shingle processing facility in accordance with the facility's QC Plan.

Before extraction, each field sample shall be split to obtain two samples of test sample size. One of the two test samples from the final split shall be labeled and stored for Department use. The Contractor shall extract the other test sample according to Department procedures. The Engineer reserves the right to test any sample (split or Department-taken) to verify Contractor test results.

1031.04 Evaluation of Tests. Evaluation of tests results shall be according to the following.

- (a) Evaluation of FRAP Test Results. All test results shall be compiled to include asphalt binder content, gradation and, when applicable (for slag), G_{mm} . A five test average of results from the original pile will be used in the mix designs. Individual extraction test results run thereafter, shall be compared to the average used for the mix design, and will be accepted if within the tolerances listed below.

Parameter	FRAP
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	$\pm 6 \%$
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	$\pm 5 \%$
No. 30 (600 μm)	$\pm 5 \%$
No. 200 (75 μm)	$\pm 2.0 \%$
Asphalt Binder	$\pm 0.3 \%$
G_{mm}	± 0.03 ^{1/}

- 1/ For stockpile with slag or steel slag present as determined in the current Manual of Test Procedures Appendix B 21, "Determination of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement Aggregate Bulk Specific Gravity".

If any individual sieve and/or asphalt binder content tests are out of the above tolerances when compared to the average used for the mix design, the FRAP stockpile shall not be used in Hot-Mix Asphalt unless the FRAP representing those tests is removed from the stockpile. All test data and acceptance ranges shall be sent to the District for evaluation.

The Contractor shall maintain a representative moving average of five tests to be used for Hot-Mix Asphalt production.

With the approval of the Engineer, the ignition oven may be substituted for extractions according to the Illinois Test Procedure, "Calibration of the Ignition Oven for the Purpose of Characterizing Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)" or Illinois Modified AASHTO T-164-11, Test Method A.

- (b) Evaluation of RAS Test Results. All of the test results, with the exception of percent unacceptable materials, shall be compiled and averaged for asphalt binder content and gradation. A five test average of results from the original pile will be used in the mix designs. Individual test results run thereafter, when compared to the average used for the mix design, will be accepted if within the tolerances listed below.

Parameter	RAS
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	± 5 %
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	± 5 %
No. 30 (600 µm)	± 4 %
No. 200 (75 µm)	± 2.5 %
Asphalt Binder Content	± 2.0 %

If any individual sieve and/or asphalt binder content tests are out of the above tolerances when compared to the average used for the mix design, the RAS shall not be used in Hot-Mix Asphalt unless the RAS representing those tests is removed from the stockpile. All test data and acceptance ranges shall be sent to the District for evaluation.

- (c) Quality Assurance by the Engineer. The Engineer may witness the sampling and splitting conduct assurance tests on split samples taken by the Contractor for quality control testing a minimum of once a month.

The overall testing frequency will be performed over the entire range of Contractor samples for asphalt binder content and gradation. The Engineer may select any or all split samples for assurance testing. The test results will be made available to the Contractor as soon as they become available.

The Engineer will notify the Contractor of observed deficiencies.

Differences between the Contractor's and the Engineer's split sample test results will be considered acceptable if within the following limits.

Test Parameter	Acceptable Limits of Precision	
	FRAP	RAS
% Passing: ^{1/}		
1 / 2 in.	5.0%	
No. 4	5.0%	
No. 8	3.0%	4.0%
No. 30	2.0%	3.0%
No. 200	2.2%	2.5%
Asphalt Binder Content	0.3%	1.0%
G _{mm}	0.030	

1/ Based on washed extraction.

In the event comparisons are outside the above acceptable limits of precision, the Engineer will immediately investigate.

- (d) Acceptance by the Engineer. Acceptable of the material will be based on the validation of the Contractor's quality control by the assurance process.

1031.05 Quality Designation of Aggregate in RAP and FRAP.

- (a) RAP. The aggregate quality of the RAP for homogenous, conglomerate, and conglomerate "D" quality stockpiles shall be set by the lowest quality of coarse aggregate in the RAP stockpile and are designated as follows.
- (1) RAP from Class I, Superpave/HMA (High ESAL), or (Low ESAL) IL-9.5L surface mixtures are designated as containing Class B quality coarse aggregate.
 - (2) RAP from Superpave/HMA (Low ESAL) IL-19.0L binder mixture is designated as Class D quality coarse aggregate.
 - (3) RAP from Class I, Superpave/HMA (High ESAL) binder mixtures, bituminous base course mixtures, and bituminous base course widening mixtures are designated as containing Class C quality coarse aggregate.
 - (4) RAP from bituminous stabilized subbase and BAM shoulders are designated as containing Class D quality coarse aggregate.

- (b) FRAP. If the Engineer has documentation of the quality of the FRAP aggregate, the Contractor shall use the assigned quality provided by the Engineer.

If the quality is not known, the quality shall be determined as follows. Fractionated RAP stockpiles containing plus #4 (4.75 mm) sieve coarse aggregate shall have a maximum tonnage of 5,000 tons (4,500 metric tons). The Contractor shall obtain a representative sample witnessed by the Engineer. The sample shall be a minimum of 50 lb (25 kg). The sample shall be extracted according to Illinois Modified AASHTO T 164 by a consultant prequalified by the Department for the specified testing. The consultant shall submit the test results along with the recovered aggregate to the District Office. The cost for this testing shall be paid by the Contractor. The District will forward the sample to the BMPR Aggregate Lab for MicroDeval Testing, according to Illinois Modified AASHTO T 327. A maximum loss of 15.0 percent will be applied for all HMA applications. The fine aggregate portion of the fractionated RAP shall not be used in any HMA mixtures that require a minimum of "B" quality aggregate or better, until the coarse aggregate fraction has been determined to be acceptable thru a MicroDeval Testing.

1031.06 Use of FRAP and/or RAS in HMA. The use of FRAP and/or RAS shall be a Contractor's option when constructing HMA in all contracts.

- (a) FRAP. The use of FRAP in HMA shall be as follows.

- (1) Coarse Aggregate Size (after extraction). The coarse aggregate in all FRAP shall be equal to or less than the nominal maximum size requirement for the HMA mixture to be produced.
- (2) Steel Slag Stockpiles. FRAP stockpiles containing steel slag or other expansive material, as determined by the Department, shall be homogeneous and will be approved for use in HMA (High ESAL and Low ESAL) mixtures regardless of lift or mix type.
- (3) Use in HMA Surface Mixtures (High and Low ESAL). FRAP stockpiles for use in HMA surface mixtures (High and Low ESAL) shall have coarse aggregate that is Class B quality or better. FRAP shall be considered equivalent to limestone for frictional considerations unless produced/screened to minus 3/8 inch.
- (4) Use in HMA Binder Mixtures (High and Low ESAL), HMA Base Course, and HMA Base Course Widening. FRAP stockpiles for use in HMA binder mixtures (High and Low ESAL), HMA base course, and HMA base course widening shall be FRAP in which the coarse aggregate is Class C quality or better.
- (5) Use in Shoulders and Subbase. FRAP stockpiles for use in HMA shoulders and stabilized subbase (HMA) shall be FRAP, Restricted FRAP, conglomerate, or conglomerate DQ.

- (b) RAS. RAS meeting Type 1 or Type 2 requirements will be permitted in all HMA applications as specified herein.
- (c) FRAP and/or RAS Usage Limits. Type 1 or Type 2 RAS may be used alone or in conjunction with FRAP in HMA mixtures up to a maximum of 5.0% by weight of the total mix.

When FRAP, RAS or FRAP in conjunction with RAS is used, the percent of virgin asphalt binder replacement (ABR) shall not exceed the amounts indicated in the table below for a given N Design.

Max Asphalt Binder Replacement for FRAP with RAS Combination

HMA Mixtures ^{1/ 2/ 4/}	Maximum % ABR		
Ndesign	Binder/Leveling Binder	Surface	Polymer Modified ^{3/}
30L	50	40	30
50	40	35	30
70	40	30	30
90	40	30	30
4.75 mm N-50			40
SMA N-80			30

- 1/ For HMA "All Other" (shoulder and stabilized subbase) N-30, the percent asphalt binder replacement shall not exceed 50% of the total asphalt binder in the mixture.
- 2/ When the binder replacement exceeds 15 percent for all mixes, except for SMA and IL-4.75, the high and low virgin asphalt binder grades shall each be reduced by one grade (i.e. 25 percent binder replacement using a virgin asphalt binder grade of PG64-22 will be reduced to a PG58-28). When constructing full depth HMA and the ABR is less than 15 percent, the required virgin asphalt binder grade shall be PG64-28.
- 3/ When the ABR for SMA or IL-4.75 is 15 percent or less, the required virgin asphalt binder shall be SBS PG76-22 and the elastic recovery shall be a minimum of 80. When the ABR for SMA or IL-4.75 exceeds 15%, the virgin asphalt binder grade shall be SBS PG70-28 and the elastic recovery shall be a minimum of 80.
- 4/ When FRAP or RAS is used alone, the maximum percent asphalt binder replacement designated on the table shall be reduced by 10%.

1031.07 HMA Mix Designs. At the Contractor's option, HMA mixtures may be constructed utilizing RAP/FRAP and/or RAS material meeting the detailed requirements specified herein.

- (a) FRAP and/or RAS. FRAP and /or RAS mix designs shall be submitted for verification. If additional FRAP or RAS stockpiles are tested and found to be within tolerance, as defined under "Evaluation of Tests" herein, and meet all requirements herein, the additional FRAP or RAS stockpiles may be used in the original design at the percent previously verified.
- (b) RAS. Type 1 and Type 2 RAS are not interchangeable in a mix design. A RAS stone bulk specific gravity (Gsb) of 2.500 shall be used for mix design purposes.

1031.08 HMA Production. HMA production utilizing FRAP and/or RAS shall be as follows.

To remove or reduce agglomerated material, a scalping screen, gator, crushing unit, or comparable sizing device approved by the Engineer shall be used in the RAS and FRAP feed system to remove or reduce oversized material. If material passing the sizing device adversely affects the mix production or quality of the mix, the sizing device shall be set at a size specified by the Engineer.

If during mix production, corrective actions fail to maintain FRAP, RAS or QC/QA test results within control tolerances or the requirements listed herein the Contractor shall cease production of the mixture containing FRAP or RAS and conduct an investigation that may require a new mix design.

- (a) RAS. RAS shall be incorporated into the HMA mixture either by a separate weight depletion system or by using the RAP weigh belt. Either feed system shall be interlocked with the aggregate feed or weigh system to maintain correct proportions for all rates of production and batch sizes. The portion of RAS shall be controlled accurately to within ± 0.5 percent of the amount of RAS utilized. When using the weight depletion system, flow indicators or sensing devices shall be provided and interlocked with the plant controls such that the mixture production is halted when RAS flow is interrupted.
- (b) HMA Plant Requirements. HMA plants utilizing FRAP and/or RAS shall be capable of automatically recording and printing the following information.

(1) Dryer Drum Plants.

- a. Date, month, year, and time to the nearest minute for each print.
- b. HMA mix number assigned by the Department.
- c. Accumulated weight of dry aggregate (combined or individual) in tons (metric tons) to the nearest 0.1 ton (0.1 metric ton).

- d. Accumulated dry weight of RAS and FRAP in tons (metric tons) to the nearest 0.1 ton (0.1 metric ton).
 - e. Accumulated mineral filler in revolutions, tons (metric tons), etc. to the nearest 0.1 unit.
 - f. Accumulated asphalt binder in gallons (liters), tons (metric tons), etc. to the nearest 0.1 unit.
 - g. Residual asphalt binder in the RAS and FRAP material as a percent of the total mix to the nearest 0.1 percent.
 - h. Aggregate RAS and FRAP moisture compensators in percent as set on the control panel. (Required when accumulated or individual aggregate and RAS and FRAP are printed in wet condition.)
 - i. When producing mixtures with FRAP and/or RAS, a positive dust control system shall be utilized.
 - j. Accumulated mixture tonnage.
 - k. Dust Removed (accumulated to the nearest 0.1 ton)
- (2) Batch Plants.
- a. Date, month, year, and time to the nearest minute for each print.
 - b. HMA mix number assigned by the Department.
 - c. Individual virgin aggregate hot bin batch weights to the nearest pound (kilogram).
 - d. Mineral filler weight to the nearest pound (kilogram).
 - f. RAS and FRAP weight to the nearest pound (kilogram).
 - g. Virgin asphalt binder weight to the nearest pound (kilogram).
 - h. Residual asphalt binder in the RAS and FRAP material as a percent of the total mix to the nearest 0.1 percent.

The printouts shall be maintained in a file at the plant for a minimum of one year or as directed by the Engineer and shall be made available upon request. The printing system will be inspected by the Engineer prior to production and verified at the beginning of each construction season thereafter.

1031.09 RAP in Aggregate Surface Course and Aggregate Shoulders. The use of RAP or FRAP in aggregate surface course and aggregate shoulders shall be as follows.

- (a) Stockpiles and Testing. RAP stockpiles may be any of those listed in Article 1031.02, except "Non-Quality" and "FRAP". The testing requirements of Article 1031.03 shall not apply. RAP used to construct aggregate surface course and aggregate shoulders shall be according to the current Bureau of Materials and Physical Research's Policy Memorandum, "Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) for Aggregate Applications"
- (b) Gradation. One hundred percent of the RAP material shall pass the 1 1/2 in. (37.5mm) sieve. The RAP material shall be reasonably well graded from coarse to fine. RAP material that is gap-graded, FRAP, or single sized will not be accepted for use as Aggregate Surface Course and Aggregate Shoulders."

BDE SPECIAL PROVISIONS
For the January 17 and March 7, 2014 Lettings

The following special provisions indicated by an "x" are applicable to this contract and will be included by the Project Development and Implementation Section of the BD&E. An * indicates a new or revised special provision for the letting.

<u>File Name</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Special Provision Title</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Revised</u>
80240	1	Above Grade Inlet Protection	July 1, 2009	Jan. 1, 2012
* 80099	2	Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS)	April 1, 2003	Jan. 1, 2014
80274	3	Aggregate Subgrade Improvement	April 1, 2012	Jan. 1, 2013
80192	4	Automated Flagger Assistance Device	Jan. 1, 2008	
80173	5	✓ Bituminous Materials Cost Adjustments	Nov. 2, 2006	Aug. 1, 2013
80241	6	Bridge Demolition Debris	July 1, 2009	
5026I	7	Building Removal-Case I (Non-Friable and Friable Asbestos)	Sept. 1, 1990	April 1, 2010
5048I	8	Building Removal-Case II (Non-Friable Asbestos)	Sept. 1, 1990	April 1, 2010
5049I	9	Building Removal-Case III (Friable Asbestos)	Sept. 1, 1990	April 1, 2010
5053I	10	Building Removal-Case IV (No Asbestos)	Sept. 1, 1990	April 1, 2010
80292	11	Coarse Aggregate in Bridge Approach Slabs/Footings	April 1, 2012	April 1, 2013
80310	12	Coated Galvanized Steel Conduit	Jan. 1, 2013	
80198	13	Completion Date (via calendar days)	April 1, 2008	
80199	14	Completion Date (via calendar days) Plus Working Days	April 1, 2008	
80293	15	Concrete Box Culverts with Skews > 30 Degrees and Design Fills ≤ 5 Feet	April 1, 2012	
80294	16	Concrete Box Culverts with Skews ≤ 30 Degrees Regardless of Design Fill and Skews > 30 Degrees with Design Fills > 5 Feet	April 1, 2012	
80311	17	Concrete End Sections for Pipe Culverts	Jan. 1, 2013	
* 80277	18	Concrete Mix Design – Department Provided	Jan. 1, 2012	Jan. 1, 2014
* 80261	19	✓ Construction Air Quality – Diesel Retrofit	June 1, 2010	Jan. 1, 2014
80029	20	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Participation	Sept. 1, 2000	Aug. 2, 2011
80265	21	Friction Aggregate	Jan. 1, 2011	
80229	22	Fuel Cost Adjustment	April 1, 2009	July 1, 2009
* 80329	23	Glare Screen	Jan. 1, 2014	
80303	24	Granular Materials	Nov. 1, 2012	
80304	25	Grooving for Recessed Pavement Markings	Nov. 1, 2012	Jan. 1, 2013
80246	26	✓ Hot-Mix Asphalt – Density Testing of Longitudinal Joints	Jan. 1, 2010	April 1, 2012
80322	27	Hot-Mix Asphalt – Mixture Design Composition and Volumetric Requirements	Nov. 1, 2013	
80323	28	Hot-Mix Asphalt – Mixture Design Verification and Production	Nov. 1, 2013	
80315	29	Insertion Lining of Culverts	Jan. 1, 2013	Nov. 1, 2013
80324	30	LRFD Pipe Culvert Burial Tables	Nov. 1, 2013	
80325	31	LRFD Storm Sewer Burial Tables	Nov. 1, 2013	
80045	32	Material Transfer Device	June 15, 1999	Jan. 1, 2009
80165	33	Moisture Cured Urethane Paint System	Nov. 1, 2006	Jan. 1, 2010
* 80330	34	Pavement Marking for Bike Symbol	Jan. 1, 2014	
80298	35	Pavement Marking Tape Type IV	April 1, 2012	
80254	36	✓ Pavement Patching	Jan. 1, 2010	
* 80331	37	Payrolls and Payroll Records	Jan. 1, 2014	
* 80332	38	Portland Cement Concrete – Curing of Abutments and Piers	Jan. 1, 2014	
80326	39	✓ Portland Cement Concrete Equipment	Nov. 1, 2013	
80300	40	Preformed Plastic Pavement Marking Type D - Inlaid	April 1, 2012	
* 80328	41	Progress Payments	Nov. 2, 2013	
* 80281	42	✓ Quality Control/Quality Assurance of Concrete Mixtures	Jan. 1, 2012	Nov. 1, 2013
3426I	43	Railroad Protective Liability Insurance	Dec. 1, 1986	Jan. 1, 2006
80157	44	Railroad Protective Liability Insurance (5 and 10)	Jan. 1, 2006	

<u>File Name</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Special Provision Title</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Revised</u>
80306	45	Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) and Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles (RAS)	Nov. 1, 2012	Nov. 1, 2013
80327	46	Reinforcement Bars	Nov. 1, 2013	
80283	47	Removal and Disposal of Regulated Substances	Jan. 1, 2012	Nov. 2, 2012
80319	48	Removal and Disposal of Surplus Materials	Nov. 2, 2012	
80307	49	Seeding	Nov. 1, 2012	
80127	50	Steel Cost Adjustment	April 2, 2004	April 1, 2009
80317	51	Surface Testing of Hot-Mix Asphalt Overlays	Jan. 1, 2013	
80301	52	Tracking the Use of Pesticides	Aug. 1, 2012	
* 80333	53	Traffic Control Setup and Removal Freeway/Expressway	Jan. 1, 2014	
20338	54	Training Special Provisions	Oct. 15, 1975	
80318	55	Traversable Pipe Grate	Jan. 1, 2013	April 1, 2013
80288	56	✓ Warm Mix Asphalt	Jan. 1, 2012	Nov. 1, 2013
80302	57	Weekly DBE Trucking Reports	June 2, 2012	
80289	58	Wet Reflective Thermoplastic Pavement Marking	Jan. 1, 2012	
80071	59	Working Days	Jan. 1, 2002	

The following special provisions are in the 2014 Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions:

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Special Provision Title</u>	<u>New Location</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Revised</u>
80309	Anchor Bolts	Articles 1006.09, 1070.01, and 1070.03	Jan. 1, 2013	
80276	Bridge Relief Joint Sealer	Article 503.19 and Sections 588 and 589	Jan. 1, 2012	Aug. 1, 2012
80312	Drain Pipe, Tile, Drainage Mat, and Wall Drain	Article 101.01, 1040.03, and 1040.04	Jan. 1, 2013	
80313	Fabric Bearing Pads	Article 1082.01	Jan. 1, 2013	
80169	High Tension Cable Median Barrier	Section 644 and Article 1106.02	Jan. 1, 2007	Jan. 1, 2013
80320	Liquidated Damages	Article 108.09	April 1, 2013	
80297	Modified Urethane Pavement Marking	Section 780, Articles 1095.09 and 1105.04	April 1, 2012	
80253	Movable Traffic Barrier	Section 707 and Article 1106.02	Jan. 1, 2010	Jan. 1, 2013
80231	Pavement Marking Removal	Recurring CS #33	April 1, 2009	
80321	Pavement Removal	Article 440.07	April 1, 2013	
80022	Payments to Subcontractors	Article 109.11	June 1, 2000	Jan. 1, 2006
80316	Placing and Consolidating Concrete	Articles 503.06, 503.07, and 516.12	Jan. 1, 2013	
80278	Planting Woody Plants	Section 253 and Article 1081.01	Jan. 1, 2012	Aug. 1, 2012
80305	Polyurea Pavement Markings	Article 780.14	Nov. 1, 2012	Jan. 1, 2013
80279	Portland Cement Concrete	Sections 312, 503, 1003, 1004, 1019, and 1020	Jan. 1, 2012	Nov. 1, 2013
80218	Preventive Maintenance – Bituminous Surface Treatment	Recurring CS #34	Jan. 1, 2009	April 1, 2012
80219	Preventive Maintenance – Cape Seal	Recurring CS #35	Jan. 1, 2009	April 1, 2012
80220	Preventive Maintenance – Micro-Surfacing	Recurring CS #36	Jan. 1, 2009	April 1, 2012
80221	Preventive Maintenance – Slurry Seal	Recurring CS #37	Jan. 1, 2009	April 1, 2012
80224	Restoring Bridge Approach Pavements Using High-Density Foam	Recurring CS #39	Jan. 1, 2009	Jan. 1, 2012
80255	Stone Matrix Asphalt	Sections 406, 1003, 1004, 1030, and 1011	Jan. 1, 2010	Aug. 1, 2013
80143	Subcontractor Mobilization Payments	Article 109.12	April 2, 2005	April 1, 2011

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Special Provision Title</u>	<u>New Location</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Revised</u>
80308	Synthetic Fibers in Concrete Gutter, Curb, Median and Paved Ditch	Articles 606.02 and 606.11	Nov. 1, 2012	
80286	Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control	Articles 280.04 and 280.08	Jan. 1, 2012	
80225	Temporary Raised Pavement Marker	Recurring CS #38	Jan. 1, 2009	
80256	Temporary Water Filled Barrier	Section 708 and Article 1106.02	Jan. 1, 2010	Jan. 1, 2013
80273	Traffic Control Deficiency Deduction	Article 105.03	Aug. 1, 2011	
80270	Utility Coordination and Conflicts	Articles 105.07, 107.19, 107.31, 107.37, 107.38, 107.39 and 107.40	April 1, 2011	Jan. 1, 2012

The following special provisions require additional information from the designer. The additional information needs to be included in a separate document attached to this check sheet. The Project Development and Implementation section will then include the information in the applicable special provision. The Special Provisions are:

- Bridge Demolition Debris
- Building Removal-Case I
- Building Removal-Case II
- Building Removal-Case III
- Building Removal-Case IV
- Completion Date
- Completion Date Plus Working Days
- DBE Participation
- Material Transfer Device
- Railroad Protective Liability Insurance
- Training Special Provisions
- Working Days

BITUMINOUS MATERIALS COST ADJUSTMENTS (BDE) (RETURN FORM WITH BID)

Effective: November 2, 2006

Revised: August 1, 2013

Description. Bituminous material cost adjustments will be made to provide additional compensation to the Contractor, or credit to the Department, for fluctuations in the cost of bituminous materials when optioned by the Contractor. The adjustments shall apply to permanent and temporary hot-mix asphalt (HMA) mixtures, bituminous surface treatments (cover and seal coats), and preventative maintenance type surface treatments. The adjustments shall not apply to bituminous prime coats, tack coats, crack filling/sealing, or joint filling/sealing.

The bidder shall indicate on the attached form whether or not this special provision will be part of the contract and submit the completed form with his/her bid. Failure to submit the form, or failure to fill out the form completely, shall make this contract exempt of bituminous materials cost adjustments.

Method of Adjustment. Bituminous materials cost adjustments will be computed as follows.

$$CA = (BPI_P - BPI_L) \times (\%AC_V / 100) \times Q$$

Where: CA = Cost Adjustment, \$.

BPI_P = Bituminous Price Index, as published by the Department for the month the work is performed, \$/ton (\$/metric ton).

BPI_L = Bituminous Price Index, as published by the Department for the month prior to the letting, \$/ton (\$/metric ton).

%AC_V = Percent of virgin Asphalt Cement in the Quantity being adjusted. For HMA mixtures, the % AC_V will be determined from the adjusted job mix formula. For bituminous materials applied, a performance graded or cutback asphalt will be considered to be 100% AC_V and undiluted emulsified asphalt will be considered to be 65% AC_V.

Q = Authorized construction Quantity, tons (metric tons) (see below).

For HMA mixtures measured in square yards: $Q, \text{ tons} = A \times D \times (G_{mb} \times 46.8) / 2000$. For HMA mixtures measured in square meters: $Q, \text{ metric tons} = A \times D \times (G_{mb} \times 1) / 1000$. When computing adjustments for full-depth HMA pavement, separate calculations will be made for the binder and surface courses to account for their different G_{mb} and % AC_V.

For bituminous materials measured in gallons: $Q, \text{ tons} = V \times 8.33 \text{ lb/gal} \times SG / 2000$

For bituminous materials measured in liters: $Q, \text{ metric tons} = V \times 1.0 \text{ kg/L} \times SG / 1000$

Where: A = Area of the HMA mixture, sq yd (sq m).

D = Depth of the HMA mixture, in. (mm).

G_{mb} = Average bulk specific gravity of the mixture, from the approved mix design.

V = Volume of the bituminous material, gal (L).

SG = Specific Gravity of bituminous material as shown on the bill of lading.

Basis of Payment. Bituminous materials cost adjustments may be positive or negative but will only be made when there is a difference between the BPI_L and BPI_P in excess of five percent, as calculated by:

$$\text{Percent Difference} = \{(BPI_L - BPI_P) \div BPI_L\} \times 100$$

Bituminous materials cost adjustments will be calculated for each calendar month in which applicable bituminous material is placed; and will be paid or deducted when all other contract requirements for the work placed during the month are satisfied. The adjustments shall not apply during contract time subject to liquidated damages for completion of the entire contract.

Return With Bid

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT
OF TRANSPORTATION**

**OPTION FOR
BITUMINOUS MATERIALS COST ADJUSTMENTS**

The bidder shall submit this completed form with his/her bid. Failure to submit the form, or failure to fill out the form completely, shall make this contract exempt of bituminous materials cost adjustments. After award, this form, when submitted, shall become part of the contract.

Contract No.: _____

Company Name: _____

Contractor's Option:

Is your company opting to include this special provision as part of the contract?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

80173

CONSTRUCTION AIR QUALITY – DIESEL RETROFIT (BDE)

Effective: June 1, 2010

Revised: January 1, 2014

The reduction of emissions of particulate matter (PM) for off-road equipment shall be accomplished by installing retrofit emission control devices. The term “equipment” refers to diesel fuel powered devices rated at 50 hp and above, to be used on the jobsite in excess of seven calendar days over the course of the construction period on the jobsite (including rental equipment).

Contractor and subcontractor diesel powered off-road equipment assigned to the contract shall be retrofitted using the phased in approach shown below. Equipment that is of a model year older than the year given for that equipment’s respective horsepower range shall be retrofitted:

Effective Dates	Horsepower Range	Model Year
June 1, 2010 ^{1/}	600-749	2002
	750 and up	2006
June 1, 2011 ^{2/}	100-299	2003
	300-599	2001
	600-749	2002
	750 and up	2006
June 1, 2012 ^{2/}	50-99	2004
	100-299	2003
	300-599	2001
	600-749	2002
	750 and up	2006

1/ Effective dates apply to Contractor diesel powered off-road equipment assigned to the contract.

2/ Effective dates apply to Contractor and subcontractor diesel powered off-road equipment assigned to the contract.

The retrofit emission control devices shall achieve a minimum PM emission reduction of 50 percent and shall be:

- a) Included on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) *Verified Retrofit Technology List* (<http://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/verification/verif-list.htm>), or verified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/verdev/vt/cvt.htm>); or
- b) Retrofitted with a non-verified diesel retrofit emission control device if verified retrofit emission control devices are not available for equipment proposed to be used on the project, and if the Contractor has obtained a performance certification from the retrofit

device manufacturer that the emission control device provides a minimum PM emission reduction of 50 percent.

Note: Large cranes (Crawler mounted cranes) which are responsible for critical lift operations are exempt from installing retrofit emission control devices if such devices adversely affect equipment operation.

Diesel powered off-road equipment with engine ratings of 50 hp and above, which are unable to be retrofitted with verified emission control devices or if performance certifications are not available which will achieve a minimum 50 percent PM reduction, may be granted a waiver by the Department if documentation is provided showing good faith efforts were made by the Contractor to retrofit the equipment.

Construction shall not proceed until the Contractor submits a certified list of the diesel powered off-road equipment that will be used, and as necessary, retrofitted with emission control devices. The list(s) shall include (1) the equipment number, type, make, Contractor/rental company name; and (2) the emission control devices make, model, USEPA or CARB verification number, or performance certification from the retrofit device manufacturer. Equipment reported as fitted with emissions control devices shall be made available to the Engineer for visual inspection of the device installation, prior to being used on the jobsite.

The Contractor shall submit an updated list of retrofitted off-road construction equipment as retrofitted equipment changes or comes on to the jobsite. The addition or deletion of any diesel powered equipment shall be included on the updated list.

If any diesel powered off-road equipment is found to be in non-compliance with any portion of this special provision, the Engineer will issue the Contractor a diesel retrofit deficiency deduction.

Any costs associated with retrofitting any diesel powered off-road equipment with emission control devices shall be considered as included in the contract unit prices bid for the various items of work involved and no additional compensation will be allowed. The Contractor's compliance with this notice and any associated regulations shall not be grounds for a claim.

Diesel Retrofit Deficiency Deduction

When the Engineer determines that a diesel retrofit deficiency exists, a daily monetary deduction will be imposed for each calendar day or fraction thereof the deficiency continues to exist. The calendar day(s) will begin when the time period for correction is exceeded and end with the Engineer's written acceptance of the correction. The daily monetary deduction will be \$1,000.00 for each deficiency identified.

The deficiency will be based on lack of diesel retrofit emissions control.

If a Contractor accumulates three diesel retrofit deficiency deductions for the same piece of equipment in a contract period, the Contractor will be shutdown until the deficiency is corrected.

Such a shutdown will not be grounds for any extension of the contract time, waiver of penalties, or be grounds for any claim.

80261

HOT-MIX ASPHALT - DENSITY TESTING OF LONGITUDINAL JOINTS (BDE)

Effective: January 1, 2010

Revised: April 1, 2012

Description. This work shall consist of testing the density of longitudinal joints as part of the quality control/quality assurance (QC/QA) of hot-mix asphalt (HMA). Work shall be according to Section 1030 of the Standard Specifications except as follows.

Quality Control/Quality Assurance (QC/QA). Delete the second and third sentence of the third paragraph of Article 1030.05(d)(3) of the Standard Specifications.

Add the following paragraphs to the end of Article 1030.05(d)(3) of the Standard Specifications:

“Longitudinal joint density testing shall be performed at each random density test location. Longitudinal joint testing shall be located at a distance equal to the lift thickness or a minimum of 4 in. (100 mm), from each pavement edge. (i.e. for a 5 in. (125 mm) lift the near edge of the density gauge or core barrel shall be within 5 in. (125 mm) from the edge of pavement.) Longitudinal joint density testing shall be performed using either a correlated nuclear gauge or cores.

- a. Confined Edge. Each confined edge density shall be represented by a one-minute nuclear density reading or a core density and shall be included in the average of density readings or core densities taken across the mat which represents the Individual Test.
- b. Unconfined Edge. Each unconfined edge joint density shall be represented by an average of three one-minute density readings or a single core density at the given density test location and shall meet the density requirements specified herein. The three one-minute readings shall be spaced ten feet apart longitudinally along the unconfined pavement edge and centered at the random density test location.”

Revise the Density Control Limits table in Article 1030.05(d)(4) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“Mixture Composition	Parameter	Individual Test (includes confined edges)	Unconfined Edge Joint Density Minimum
IL-4.75	N _{design} = 50	93.0 – 97.4%	91.0%
IL-9.5, IL-12.5	N _{design} ≥ 90	92.0 – 96.0%	90.0%
IL-9.5, IL-9.5L, IL-12.5	N _{design} < 90	92.5 – 97.4%	90.0%
IL-19.0, IL-25.0	N _{design} ≥ 90	93.0 – 96.0%	90.0%
IL-19.0, IL-19.0L, IL-25.0	N _{design} < 90	93.0 – 97.4%	90.0%

SMA	Ndesign = 50 & 80	93.5 – 97.4%	91.0%
All Other	Ndesign = 30	93.0 - 97.4%	90.0%”

80246

PAVEMENT PATCHING (BDE)

Effective: January 1, 2010

Revise the first sentence of the second paragraph of Article 701.17(e)(1) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“In addition to the traffic control and protection shown elsewhere in the contract for pavement, two devices shall be placed immediately in front of each open patch, open hole, and broken pavement where temporary concrete barriers are not used to separate traffic from the work area.”

80254

PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE EQUIPMENT (BDE)

Effective: November 1, 2013

Add the following to the first paragraph of Article 1103.03(a)(5) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“As an alternative to a locking key, the start and finish time for mixing may be automatically printed on the batch ticket. The start and finish time shall be reported to the nearest second.”

80326

QUALITY CONTROL/QUALITY ASSURANCE OF CONCRETE MIXTURES (BDE)

Effective: January 1, 2012

Revised: January 1, 2014

Revise Note 7/ of Schedule B of Recurring Special Provision Check Sheet #31 of the Standard Specifications to read:

- 7/ The test of record for strength shall be the day indicated in Article 1020.04. For cement aggregate mixture II, a strength requirement is not specified and testing is not required. Additional strength testing to determine early falsework and form removal, early pavement or bridge opening to traffic, or to monitor strengths is at the discretion of the Contractor. Strength shall be defined as the average of two 6 x 12 in. (150 x 300 mm) cylinder breaks, three 4 x 8 in. (100 x 200 mm) cylinder breaks, or two beam breaks for field tests. Per Illinois Modified AASHTO T 23, cylinders shall be 6 x 12 in. (150 x 300 mm) when the nominal maximum size of the coarse aggregate exceeds 1 in. (25 mm).

WARM MIX ASPHALT (BDE)

Effective: January 1, 2012

Revised: November 1, 2013

Description. This work shall consist of designing, producing and constructing Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) in lieu of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) at the Contractor's option. Work shall be according to Sections 406, 407, 408, 1030, and 1102 of the Standard Specifications, except as modified herein. In addition, any references to HMA in the Standard Specifications, or the special provisions shall be construed to include WMA.

WMA is an asphalt mixture which can be produced at temperatures lower than allowed for HMA utilizing approved WMA technologies. WMA technologies are defined as the use of additives or processes which allow a reduction in the temperatures at which HMA mixes are produced and placed. WMA is produced by the use of additives, a water foaming process, or combination of both. Additives include minerals, chemicals or organics incorporated into the asphalt binder stream in a dedicated delivery system. The process of foaming injects water into the asphalt binder stream, just prior to incorporation of the asphalt binder with the aggregate.

Approved WMA technologies may also be used in HMA provided all the requirements specified herein, with the exception of temperature, are met. However, asphalt mixtures produced at temperatures in excess of 275 °F (135 °C) will not be considered WMA when determining the grade reduction of the virgin asphalt binder grade.

Materials.

Add the following to Article 1030.02 of the Standard Specifications.

“(h) Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) Technologies (Note 3)”

Add the following note to Article 1030.02 of the Standard Specifications.

“Note 3. Warm mix additives or foaming processes shall be selected from the current Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Approved List, “Warm-Mix Asphalt Technologies”.”

Equipment.

Revise the first paragraph of Article 1102.01 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“1102.01 Hot-Mix Asphalt Plant. The hot-mix asphalt (HMA) plant shall be the batch-type, continuous-type, or dryer drum plant. The plants shall be evaluated for prequalification rating and approval to produce HMA according to the current Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Policy Memorandum, “Approval of Hot-Mix Asphalt Plants and Equipment”. Once approved, the Contractor shall notify the Bureau of Materials and Physical Research to obtain approval of all plant modifications. The plants shall not be used to produce mixtures concurrently for more than one project or for private work unless permission is granted in writing

by the Engineer. The plant units shall be so designed, coordinated and operated that they will function properly and produce HMA having uniform temperatures and compositions within the tolerances specified. The plant units shall meet the following requirements.”

Add the following to Article 1102.01(a) of the Standard Specifications.

“(13) Equipment for Warm Mix Technologies.

- a. Foaming. Metering equipment for foamed asphalt shall have an accuracy of ± 2 percent of the actual water metered. The foaming control system shall be electronically interfaced with the asphalt binder meter.
- b. Additives. Additives shall be introduced into the plant according to the supplier’s recommendations and shall be approved by the Engineer. The system for introducing the WMA additive shall be interlocked with the aggregate feed or weigh system to maintain correct proportions for all rates of production and batch sizes.”

Mix Design Verification.

Add the following to Article 1030.04 of the Standard Specifications.

“(e) Warm Mix Technologies.

- (1) Foaming. WMA mix design verification will not be required when foaming technology is used alone (without WMA additives). However, the foaming technology shall only be used on HMA designs previously approved by the Department.
- (2) Additives. WMA mix designs utilizing additives shall be submitted to the Engineer for mix design verification.

Production.

Revise the second paragraph of Article 1030.06(a) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“At the start of mix production for HMA, WMA, and HMA using WMA technologies, QC/QA mixture start-up will be required for the following situations; at the beginning of production of a new mixture design, at the beginning of each production season, and at every plant utilized to produce mixtures, regardless of the mix.”

Quality Control/Quality Assurance Testing.

Revise the table in Article 1030.05(d)(2)a. of the Standard Specifications to read:

Parameter	Frequency of Tests		Test Method See Manual of Test Procedures for Materials
	High ESAL Mixture Low ESAL Mixture	All Other Mixtures	
Aggregate Gradation % passing sieves: 1/2 in. (12.5 mm), No. 4 (4.75 mm), No. 8 (2.36 mm), No. 30 (600 μ m) No. 200 (75 μ m) Note 1.	1 washed ignition oven test on the mix per half day of production Note 4.	1 washed ignition oven test on the mix per day of production Note 4.	Illinois Procedure
Asphalt Binder Content by Ignition Oven Note 2.	1 per half day of production	1 per day	Illinois-Modified AASHTO T 308
VMA Note 3.	Day's production \geq 1200 tons: 1 per half day of production Day's production < 1200 tons: 1 per half day of production for first 2 days and 1 per day thereafter (first sample of the day)	N/A	Illinois-Modified AASHTO R 35
Air Voids Bulk Specific Gravity of Gyratory Sample Note 5.	Day's production \geq 1200 tons: 1 per half day of production Day's production < 1200 tons: 1 per half day of production for first 2 days and 1 per day thereafter (first sample of the day)	1 per day	Illinois-Modified AASHTO T 312
Maximum Specific Gravity of Mixture	Day's production \geq 1200 tons: 1 per half day of production Day's production < 1200 tons: 1 per half day of production for first 2 days and 1 per	1 per day	Illinois-Modified AASHTO T 209

Parameter	Frequency of Tests	Frequency of Tests	Test Method See Manual of Test Procedures for Materials
	High ESAL Mixture Low ESAL Mixture	All Other Mixtures	
	day thereafter (first sample of the day)		

Note 1. The No. 8 (2.36 mm) and No. 30 (600 μ m) sieves are not required for All Other Mixtures.

Note 2. The Engineer may waive the ignition oven requirement for asphalt binder content if the aggregates to be used are known to have ignition asphalt binder content calibration factors which exceed 1.5 percent. If the ignition oven requirement is waived, other Department approved methods shall be used to determine the asphalt binder content.

Note 3. The G_{sb} used in the voids in the mineral aggregate (VMA) calculation shall be the same average G_{sb} value listed in the mix design.

Note 4. The Engineer reserves the right to require additional hot bin gradations for batch

Note 5. The WMA compaction temperature for mixture volumetric testing shall be 270 ± 5 °F (132 ± 3 °C) for quality control testing. The WMA compaction temperature for quality assurance testing will be 270 ± 5 °F (132 ± 3 °C) if the mixture is not allowed to cool to room temperature. If the mixture is allowed to cool to room temperature it shall be reheated to standard HMA compaction temperatures."

Construction Requirements.

Revise the second paragraph of Article 406.06(b)(1) of the Standard Specifications to read:

"The HMA shall be delivered at a temperature of 250 to 350 °F (120 to 175 °C). WMA shall be delivered at a minimum temperature of 215 °F (102 °C)."

Basis of Payment.

This work will be paid at the contract unit price bid for the HMA pay items involved. Anti-strip will not be paid for separately, but shall be considered as included in the cost of the work.

Kane County Prevailing Wage for March 2014

(See explanation of column headings at bottom of wages)

Trade Name	RG	TYP	C	Base	FRMAN	M-F>8	OSA	OSH	H/W	Pensn	Vac	Trng
=====	==	===	=	=====	=====	=====	===	===	=====	=====	=====	=====
ASBESTOS ABT-GEN		ALL		37.100	37.600	1.5	1.5	2.0	12.97	9.930	0.000	0.500
ASBESTOS ABT-MEC		BLD		35.100	37.600	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.17	10.76	0.000	0.720
BOILERMAKER		BLD		44.240	48.220	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.970	17.54	0.000	0.350
BRICK MASON		BLD		41.580	45.740	1.5	1.5	2.0	9.700	12.80	0.000	1.040
CARPENTER		ALL		42.520	44.520	1.5	1.5	2.0	13.29	12.76	0.000	0.630
CEMENT MASON		ALL		41.550	43.550	2.0	1.5	2.0	9.500	15.87	0.000	0.500
CERAMIC TILE FNSHER		BLD		34.810	0.000	2.0	1.5	2.0	10.20	7.830	0.000	0.640
COMMUNICATION TECH	N	BLD		36.360	38.460	1.5	1.5	2.0	12.27	10.25	0.000	0.640
COMMUNICATION TECH	S	BLD		37.650	39.750	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.03	10.44	0.000	1.320
ELECTRIC PWR EQMT OP		ALL		36.610	49.750	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	11.35	0.000	0.270
ELECTRIC PWR GRNDMAN		ALL		28.310	49.750	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	8.780	0.000	0.210
ELECTRIC PWR LINEMAN		ALL		43.830	49.750	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	13.58	0.000	0.330
ELECTRIC PWR TRK DRV		ALL		29.310	49.750	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	9.090	0.000	0.220
ELECTRICIAN	N	ALL		43.660	48.030	1.5	1.5	2.0	12.88	12.29	0.000	0.760
ELECTRICIAN	S	BLD		45.040	49.540	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.36	11.26	0.000	1.580
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTOR		BLD		49.900	56.140	2.0	2.0	2.0	12.73	13.46	3.990	0.600
FENCE ERECTOR		ALL		45.060	48.660	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.390	17.69	0.000	0.400
GLAZIER		BLD		40.000	41.500	1.5	2.0	2.0	12.49	15.99	0.000	0.940
HT/FROST INSULATOR		BLD		46.950	49.450	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.17	11.96	0.000	0.720
IRON WORKER		ALL		45.060	48.660	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.390	17.69	0.000	0.400
LABORER		ALL		37.000	37.750	1.5	1.5	2.0	12.97	9.930	0.000	0.500
LATHER		ALL		42.520	44.520	1.5	1.5	2.0	13.29	12.76	0.000	0.630
MACHINIST		BLD		43.920	46.420	1.5	1.5	2.0	6.760	8.950	1.850	0.000
MARBLE FINISHERS		ALL		30.520	0.000	1.5	1.5	2.0	9.700	12.55	0.000	0.590
MARBLE MASON		BLD		40.780	44.860	1.5	1.5	2.0	9.700	12.71	0.000	0.740
MATERIAL TESTER I		ALL		27.000	0.000	1.5	1.5	2.0	12.97	9.930	0.000	0.500
MATERIALS TESTER II		ALL		32.000	0.000	1.5	1.5	2.0	12.97	9.930	0.000	0.500
MILLWRIGHT		ALL		42.520	44.520	1.5	1.5	2.0	13.29	12.76	0.000	0.630
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD	1	46.100	50.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD	2	44.800	50.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD	3	42.250	50.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD	4	40.500	50.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD	5	49.850	50.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD	6	47.100	50.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD	7	49.100	50.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY	1	44.300	48.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY	2	43.750	48.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY	3	41.700	48.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY	4	40.300	48.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY	5	39.100	48.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY	6	47.300	48.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY	7	45.300	48.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	16.60	11.05	1.900	1.250
ORNAMNTL IRON WORKER		ALL		45.060	48.660	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.390	17.69	0.000	0.400
PAINTER		ALL		40.980	42.980	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.00	8.200	0.000	1.350
PAINTER SIGNS		BLD		33.920	38.090	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.600	2.710	0.000	0.000
PILEDRIIVER		ALL		42.520	44.520	1.5	1.5	2.0	13.29	12.76	0.000	0.630
PIPEFITTER		BLD		41.200	43.200	1.5	1.5	2.0	9.750	17.59	0.000	1.710
PLASTERER		BLD		41.250	43.730	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.10	11.69	0.000	0.550
PLUMBER		BLD		41.200	43.200	1.5	1.5	2.0	9.750	17.59	0.000	1.710
ROOFER		BLD		39.200	42.200	1.5	1.5	2.0	8.280	9.690	0.000	0.430
SHEETMETAL WORKER		BLD		43.250	45.250	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.65	12.90	0.000	0.820
SIGN HANGER		BLD		26.070	27.570	1.5	1.5	2.0	3.800	3.550	0.000	0.000

SPRINKLER FITTER	BLD	49.200	51.200	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.75	8.850	0.000	0.450
STEEL ERECTOR	ALL	45.060	48.660	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.390	17.69	0.000	0.400
STONE MASON	BLD	41.580	45.740	1.5	1.5	2.0	9.700	12.80	0.000	1.040
SURVEY WORKER	ALL	37.000	37.750	1.5	1.5	2.0	12.97	9.930	0.000	0.500
TERRAZZO FINISHER	BLD	36.040	0.000	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.20	9.900	0.000	0.540
TERRAZZO MASON	BLD	39.880	42.880	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.20	11.25	0.000	0.700
TILE MASON	BLD	41.840	45.840	2.0	1.5	2.0	10.20	9.560	0.000	0.880
TRAFFIC SAFETY WRKR	HWY	28.250	29.850	1.5	1.5	2.0	4.896	4.175	0.000	0.000
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 1	32.550	33.100	1.5	1.5	2.0	6.500	4.350	0.000	0.150
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 2	32.700	33.100	1.5	1.5	2.0	6.500	4.350	0.000	0.150
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 3	32.900	33.100	1.5	1.5	2.0	6.500	4.350	0.000	0.150
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 4	33.100	33.100	1.5	1.5	2.0	6.500	4.350	0.000	0.150
TUCKPOINTER	BLD	41.950	42.950	1.5	1.5	2.0	8.180	11.78	0.000	0.630

Legend:

RG (Region)
 TYP (Trade Type - All, Highway, Building, Floating, Oil & Chip, Rivers)
 C (Class)
 Base (Base Wage Rate)
 FRMAN (Foreman Rate)
 M-F>8 (OT required for any hour greater than 8 worked each day, Mon through Fri.
 OSA (Overtime (OT) is required for every hour worked on Saturday)
 OSH (Overtime is required for every hour worked on Sunday and Holidays)
 H/W (Health & Welfare Insurance)
 Pensn (Pension)
 Vac (Vacation)
 Trng (Training)

Explanations

KANE COUNTY

ELECTRICIANS AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNICIAN (NORTH) - Townships of Burlington, Campton, Dundee, Elgin, Hampshire, Plato, Rutland, St. Charles (except the West half of Sec. 26, all of Secs. 27, 33, and 34, South half of Sec. 28, West half of Sec. 35), Virgil and Valley View CCC and Elgin Mental Health Center.

The following list is considered as those days for which holiday rates of wages for work performed apply: New Years Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Veterans Day in some classifications/counties. Generally, any of these holidays which fall on a Sunday is celebrated on the following Monday. This then makes work performed on that Monday payable at the appropriate overtime rate for holiday pay. Common practice in a given local may alter certain days of celebration. If in doubt, please check with IDOL.

EXPLANATION OF CLASSES

ASBESTOS - GENERAL - removal of asbestos material/mold and hazardous materials from any place in a building, including mechanical systems where those mechanical systems are to be removed. This includes the removal of asbestos materials/mold and hazardous materials from ductwork or pipes in a building when the building is to be demolished at the time or at some close future date.

ASBESTOS - MECHANICAL - removal of asbestos material from mechanical systems, such as pipes, ducts, and boilers, where the mechanical systems are to remain.

CERAMIC TILE FINISHER

The grouting, cleaning, and polishing of all classes of tile, whether for interior or exterior purposes, all burned, glazed or unglazed products; all composition materials, granite tiles, warning detectable tiles, cement tiles, epoxy composite materials, pavers, glass, mosaics, fiberglass, and all substitute materials, for tile made in tile-like units; all mixtures in tile like form of cement, metals, and other materials that are for and intended for use as a finished floor surface, stair treads, promenade roofs, walks, walls, ceilings, swimming pools, and all other places where tile is to form a finished interior or exterior. The mixing of all setting mortars including but not limited to thin-set mortars, epoxies, wall mud, and any other sand and cement mixtures or adhesives when used in the preparation, installation, repair, or maintenance of tile and/or similar materials. The handling and unloading of all sand, cement, lime, tile, fixtures, equipment, adhesives, or any other materials to be used in the preparation, installation, repair, or maintenance of tile and/or similar materials. Ceramic Tile Finishers shall fill all joints and voids regardless of method on all tile work, particularly and especially after installation of said tile work. Application of any and all protective coverings to all types of tile installations including, but not be limited to, all soap compounds, paper products, tapes, and all polyethylene coverings, plywood, masonite, cardboard, and any new type of products that may be used to protect tile installations, Blastrac equipment, and all floor scarifying equipment used in preparing floors to receive tile. The clean up and removal of all waste and materials. All demolition of existing tile floors and walls to be re-tiled.

COMMUNICATIONS TECHNICIAN

Construction, installation, maintenance and removal of telecommunication facilities (voice, sound, data and video), telephone, security systems, fire alarm systems that are a component of a multiplex system and share a common cable, and data inside wire, interconnect, terminal equipment, central offices, PABX and equipment, micro waves, V-SAT, bypass, CATV, WAN (wide area network), LAN (local area networks), and ISDN (integrated system digital network), pulling of wire in raceways, but not the installation of raceways.

MARBLE FINISHER

Loading and unloading trucks, distribution of all materials (all stone, sand, etc.), stocking of floors with material, performing all rigging for heavy work, the handling of all material that may be needed for the installation of such materials, building of scaffolding, polishing if needed, patching, waxing of material if damaged, pointing up, caulking, grouting and cleaning of marble, holding water on diamond or Carborundum blade or saw for setters cutting, use of tub saw or any other saw needed for preparation of material, drilling of holes for wires that anchor material set by setters, mixing up of molding plaster for installation of material, mixing up thin set for the installation of material, mixing up of sand

to cement for the installation of material and such other work as may be required in helping a Marble Setter in the handling of all material in the erection or installation of interior marble, slate, travertine, art marble, serpentine, alberene stone, blue stone, granite and other stones (meaning as to stone any foreign or domestic materials as are specified and used in building interiors and exteriors and customarily known as stone in the trade), carrara, sanionyx, vitrolite and similar opaque glass and the laying of all marble tile, terrazzo tile, slate tile and precast tile, steps, risers treads, base, or any other materials that may be used as substitutes for any of the aforementioned materials and which are used on interior and exterior which are installed in a similar manner.

MATERIAL TESTER I: Hand coring and drilling for testing of materials; field inspection of uncured concrete and asphalt.

MATERIAL TESTER II: Field inspection of welds, structural steel, fireproofing, masonry, soil, facade, reinforcing steel, formwork, cured concrete, and concrete and asphalt batch plants; adjusting proportions of bituminous mixtures.

OPERATING ENGINEER - BUILDING

Class 1. Asphalt Plant; Asphalt Spreader; Autograde; Backhoes with Caisson Attachment; Batch Plant; Benoto (requires Two Engineers); Boiler and Throttle Valve; Caisson Rigs; Central Redi-Mix Plant; Combination Back Hoe Front End-loader Machine; Compressor and Throttle Valve; Concrete Breaker (Truck Mounted); Concrete Conveyor; Concrete Conveyor (Truck Mounted); Concrete Paver Over 27E cu. ft; Concrete Paver 27E cu. ft. and Under; Concrete Placer; Concrete Placing Boom; Concrete Pump (Truck Mounted); Concrete Tower; Cranes, All; Cranes, Hammerhead; Cranes, (GCI and similar Type); Creter Crane; Spider Crane; Crusher, Stone, etc.; Derricks, All; Derricks, Traveling; Formless Curb and Gutter Machine; Grader, Elevating; Grouting Machines; Heavy Duty Self-Propelled Transporter or Prime Mover; Highlift Shovels or Front Endloader 2-1/4 yd. and over; Hoists, Elevators, outside type rack and pinion and similar machines; Hoists, One, Two and Three Drum; Hoists, Two Tugger One Floor; Hydraulic Backhoes; Hydraulic Boom Trucks; Hydro Vac (and similar equipment); Locomotives, All; Motor Patrol; Lubrication Technician; Manipulators; Pile Drivers and Skid Rig; Post Hole Digger; Pre-Stress Machine; Pump Cretes Dual Ram; Pump Cretes: Squeeze Cretes-Screw Type Pumps; Gypsum Bulker and Pump; Raised and Blind Hole Drill; Roto Mill Grinder; Scoops - Tractor Drawn; Slip-Form Paver; Straddle Buggies; Operation of Tie Back Machine; Tournapull; Tractor with Boom and Side Boom; Trenching Machines.

Class 2. Boilers; Broom, All Power Propelled; Bulldozers; Concrete Mixer (Two Bag and Over); Conveyor, Portable; Forklift Trucks; Highlift Shovels or Front Endloaders under 2-1/4 yd.; Hoists, Automatic; Hoists, Inside Elevators; Hoists, Sewer Dragging Machine; Hoists, Tugger Single Drum; Laser Screed; Rock Drill (Self-Propelled); Rock Drill (Truck Mounted); Rollers, All; Steam Generators; Tractors, All; Tractor Drawn Vibratory Roller; Winch Trucks with "A" Frame.

Class 3. Air Compressor; Combination Small Equipment Operator; Generators; Heaters, Mechanical; Hoists, Inside Elevators (remodeling or renovation work); Hydraulic Power Units (Pile Driving, Extracting, and Drilling); Pumps, over 3" (1 to 3 not to exceed a total of 300

ft.); Low Boys; Pumps, Well Points; Welding Machines (2 through 5); Winches, 4 Small Electric Drill Winches.

Class 4. Bobcats and/or other Skid Steer Loaders; Oilers; and Brick Forklift.

Class 5. Assistant Craft Foreman.

Class 6. Gradall.

Class 7. Mechanics; Welders.

OPERATING ENGINEERS - HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Class 1. Asphalt Plant; Asphalt Heater and Planer Combination; Asphalt Heater Scarfire; Asphalt Spreader; Autograder/GOMACO or other similar type machines: ABG Paver; Backhoes with Caisson Attachment; Ballast Regulator; Belt Loader; Caisson Rigs; Car Dumper; Central Redi-Mix Plant; Combination Backhoe Front Endloader Machine, (1 cu. yd. Backhoe Bucket or over or with attachments); Concrete Breaker (Truck Mounted); Concrete Conveyor; Concrete Paver over 27E cu. ft.; Concrete Placer; Concrete Tube Float; Cranes, all attachments; Cranes, Tower Cranes of all types: Creter Crane; Spider Crane; Crusher, Stone, etc.; Derricks, All; Derrick Boats; Derricks, Traveling; Dredges; Elevators, Outside type Rack & Pinion and Similar Machines; Formless Curb and Gutter Machine; Grader, Elevating; Grader, Motor Grader, Motor Patrol, Auto Patrol, Form Grader, Pull Grader, Subgrader; Guard Rail Post Driver Truck Mounted; Hoists, One, Two and Three Drum; Heavy Duty Self-Propelled Transporter or Prime Mover; Hydraulic Backhoes; Backhoes with shear attachments up to 40' of boom reach; Lubrication Technician; Manipulators; Mucking Machine; Pile Drivers and Skid Rig; Pre-Stress Machine; Pump Cretes Dual Ram; Rock Drill - Crawler or Skid Rig; Rock Drill - Truck Mounted; Rock/Track Tamper; Roto Mill Grinder; Slip-Form Paver; Snow Melters; Soil Test Drill Rig (Truck Mounted); Straddle Buggies; Hydraulic Telescoping Form (Tunnel); Operation of Tieback Machine; Tractor Drawn Belt Loader; Tractor Drawn Belt Loader (with attached pusher - two engineers); Tractor with Boom; Tractaire with Attachments; Traffic Barrier Transfer Machine; Trenching; Truck Mounted Concrete Pump with Boom; Raised or Blind Hole Drills (Tunnel Shaft); Underground Boring and/or Mining Machines 5 ft. in diameter and over tunnel, etc; Underground Boring and/or Mining Machines under 5 ft. in diameter; Wheel Excavator; Widener (APSCO).

Class 2. Batch Plant; Bituminous Mixer; Boiler and Throttle Valve; Bulldozers; Car Loader Trailing Conveyors; Combination Backhoe Front Endloader Machine (Less than 1 cu. yd. Backhoe Bucket or over or with attachments); Compressor and Throttle Valve; Compressor, Common Receiver (3); Concrete Breaker or Hydro Hammer; Concrete Grinding Machine; Concrete Mixer or Paver 7S Series to and including 27 cu. ft.; Concrete Spreader; Concrete Curing Machine, Burlap Machine, Belting Machine and Sealing Machine; Concrete Wheel Saw; Conveyor Muck Cars (Haglund or Similar Type); Drills, All; Finishing Machine - Concrete; Highlift Shovels or Front Endloader; Hoist - Sewer Dragging Machine; Hydraulic Boom Trucks (All Attachments); Hydro-Blaster; Hydro Excavating (excluding hose work); Laser Screed; All Locomotives, Dinky; Off-Road Hauling Units (including articulating) Non Self-Loading Ejection Dump; Pump Cretes: Squeeze Cretes - Screw Type Pumps, Gypsum Bulker and Pump; Roller, Asphalt; Rotary Snow Plows;

Rototiller, Seaman, etc., self-propelled; Self-Propelled Compactor; Spreader - Chip - Stone, etc.; Scraper - Single/Twin Engine/Push and Pull; Scraper - Prime Mover in Tandem (Regardless of Size); Tractors pulling attachments, Sheeps Foot, Disc, Compactor, etc.; Tug Boats.

Class 3. Boilers; Brooms, All Power Propelled; Cement Supply Tender; Compressor, Common Receiver (2); Concrete Mixer (Two Bag and Over); Conveyor, Portable; Farm-Type Tractors Used for Mowing, Seeding, etc.; Forklift Trucks; Grouting Machine; Hoists, Automatic; Hoists, All Elevators; Hoists, Tugger Single Drum; Jeep Diggers; Low Boys; Pipe Jacking Machines; Post-Hole Digger; Power Saw, Concrete Power Driven; Pug Mills; Rollers, other than Asphalt; Seed and Straw Blower; Steam Generators; Stump Machine; Winch Trucks with "A" Frame; Work Boats; Tamper-Form-Motor Driven.

Class 4. Air Compressor; Combination - Small Equipment Operator; Directional Boring Machine; Generators; Heaters, Mechanical; Hydraulic Power Unit (Pile Driving, Extracting, or Drilling); Light Plants, All (1 through 5); Pumps, over 3" (1 to 3 not to exceed a total of 300 ft.); Pumps, Well Points; Vacuum Trucks (excluding hose work); Welding Machines (2 through 5); Winches, 4 Small Electric Drill Winches.

Class 5. SkidSteer Loader (all); Brick Forklifts; Oilers.

Class 6. Field Mechanics and Field Welders

Class 7. Dowell Machine with Air Compressor; Gradall and machines of like nature.

SURVEY WORKER - Operated survey equipment including data collectors, G.P.S. and robotic instruments, as well as conventional levels and transits.

TRAFFIC SAFETY - work associated with barricades, horses and drums used to reduce lane usage on highway work, the installation and removal of temporary lane markings, and the installation and removal of temporary road signs.

TRUCK DRIVER - BUILDING, HEAVY AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Class 1. Two or three Axle Trucks. A-frame Truck when used for transportation purposes; Air Compressors and Welding Machines, including those pulled by cars, pick-up trucks and tractors; Ambulances; Batch Gate Lockers; Batch Hopperman; Car and Truck Washers; Carry-alls; Fork Lifts and Hoisters; Helpers; Mechanics Helpers and Greasers; Oil Distributors 2-man operation; Pavement Breakers; Pole Trailer, up to 40 feet; Power Mower Tractors; Self-propelled Chip Spreader; Skipman; Slurry Trucks, 2-man operation; Slurry Truck Conveyor Operation, 2 or 3 man; Teamsters; Unskilled Dumpman; and Truck Drivers hauling warning lights, barricades, and portable toilets on the job site.

Class 2. Four axle trucks; Dump Crets and Adgetors under 7 yards; Dumpsters, Track Trucks, Euclids, Hug Bottom Dump Turnapulls or Turnatrailers when pulling other than self-loading equipment or similar equipment under 16 cubic yards; Mixer Trucks under 7 yards; Ready-mix Plant Hopper Operator, and Winch Trucks, 2 Axles.

Class 3. Five axle trucks; Dump Crets and Adgetors 7 yards and over; Dumpsters, Track Trucks, Euclids, Hug Bottom Dump Turnatrailers or

turnapulls when pulling other than self-loading equipment or similar equipment over 16 cubic yards; Explosives and/or Fission Material Trucks; Mixer Trucks 7 yards or over; Mobile Cranes while in transit; Oil Distributors, 1-man operation; Pole Trailer, over 40 feet; Pole and Expandable Trailers hauling material over 50 feet long; Slurry trucks, 1-man operation; Winch trucks, 3 axles or more; Mechanic--Truck Welder and Truck Painter.

Class 4. Six axle trucks; Dual-purpose vehicles, such as mounted crane trucks with hoist and accessories; Foreman; Master Mechanic; Self-loading equipment like P.B. and trucks with scoops on the front.

TERRAZZO FINISHER

The handling of sand, cement, marble chips, and all other materials that may be used by the Mosaic Terrazzo Mechanic, and the mixing, grinding, grouting, cleaning and sealing of all Marble, Mosaic, and Terrazzo work, floors, base, stairs, and wainscoting by hand or machine, and in addition, assisting and aiding Marble, Masonic, and Terrazzo Mechanics.

Other Classifications of Work:

For definitions of classifications not otherwise set out, the Department generally has on file such definitions which are available. If a task to be performed is not subject to one of the classifications of pay set out, the Department will upon being contacted state which neighboring county has such a classification and provide such rate, such rate being deemed to exist by reference in this document. If no neighboring county rate applies to the task, the Department shall undertake a special determination, such special determination being then deemed to have existed under this determination. If a project requires these, or any classification not listed, please contact IDOL at 217-782-1710 for wage rates or clarifications.

LANDSCAPING

Landscaping work falls under the existing classifications for laborer, operating engineer and truck driver. The work performed by landscape plantsman and landscape laborer is covered by the existing classification of laborer. The work performed by landscape operators (regardless of equipment used or its size) is covered by the classifications of operating engineer. The work performed by landscape truck drivers (regardless of size of truck driven) is covered by the classifications of truck driver.

MATERIAL TESTER & MATERIAL TESTER/INSPECTOR I AND II

Notwithstanding the difference in the classification title, the classification entitled "Material Tester I" involves the same job duties as the classification entitled "Material Tester/Inspector I". Likewise, the classification entitled "Material Tester II" involves the same job duties as the classification entitled "Material Tester/Inspector II".



Route Various Locations
Section 14-00102-00-PV
County Kane

Marked Rte. N/A
Project No. N/A
Contract No. N/A

This plan has been prepared to comply with the provisions of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. ILR10 (Permit ILR10), issued by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) for storm water discharges from construction site activities.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

James J. Bernahl


Print Name

Public Works Engineering Division Manager

Title

City of St. Charles

Agency

 Signature
2/25/14 Date

I. Site Description:

- A. Provide a description of the project location (include latitude and longitude):

The proposed project is located at "various locations in the City of St. Charles, Illinois. See location map for specific locations and limits.

- B. Provide a description of the construction activity which is the subject of this plan:

The proposed project consists of approximately 2.80 miles of HMA surface removal and resurfacing, and 0.10 miles of Portland cement concrete roadway reconstruction. The project also includes HMA pavement patching, curb & gutter, driveway apron, & sidewalk removal & replacement, and adjustment of structures. The contractor will perform rehabilitation to City storm, sanitary, and water mains as needed. Restoration and all other incidental and collateral work necessary to complete the project as described herein will be the responsibility of the contractor.

- C. Provide the estimated duration of this project:

The proposed work is scheduled to begin 5-19-2014 and to be substantially completed by 8-15-2014

- D. The total area of the construction site is estimated to be 10.1 acres.

The total area of the site estimated to be disturbed by excavation, grading or other activities is 4.2 acres.

- E. The following is a weighted average of the runoff coefficient for this project after construction activities are completed:

No change to runoff coefficient.

- F. List all soils found within project boundaries. Include map unit name, slope information, and erosivity:

Typical soil characteristics are silty clay soils and some sandy soils throughout the project limits.

- G. Provide an aerial extent of wetland acreage at the site:

There is no wetland acreage on or near the site.

H. Provide a description of potentially erosive areas associated with this project:

There are no erosive areas on or near the site.

I. The following is a description of soil disturbing activities by stages, their locations, and their erosive factors (e.g. steepness of slopes, length of slopes, etc):

Most soil disturbance will result from activities involved with the removal and the replacement of Portland cement concrete pavement on Ohio Avenue.

J. See the erosion control plans and/or drainage plans for this contract for information regarding drainage patterns, approximate slopes anticipated before and after major grading activities, locations where vehicles enter or exit the site and controls to prevent offsite sediment tracking (to be added after contractor identifies locations), areas of soil disturbance, the location of major structural and non-structural controls identified in the plan, the location of areas where stabilization practices are expected to occur, surface waters (including wetlands) and locations where storm water is discharged to surface water including wetlands.

K. Identify who owns the drainage system (municipality or agency) this project will drain into:

City of St. Charles drains to the Fox River.

L. The following is a list of General NPDES ILR40 permittees within whose reporting jurisdiction this project is located.

City of St. Charles

M. The following is a list of receiving water(s) and the ultimate receiving water(s) for this site. The location of the receiving waters can be found on the erosion and sediment control plans:

Fox River

N. Describe areas of the site that are to be protected or remain undisturbed. These areas may include steep slopes, highly erodible soils, streams, stream buffers, specimen trees, natural vegetation, nature preserves, etc.

No areas noted.

O. The following sensitive environmental resources are associated with this project, and may have the potential to be impacted by the proposed development:

- ☐ Floodplain
- ☐ Wetland Riparian
- ☐ Threatened and Endangered Species
- ☐ Historic Preservation
- ☐ 303(d) Listed receiving waters for suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation
- ☐ Receiving waters with Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for sediment, total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation
- ☐ Applicable Federal, Tribal, State or Local Programs
- ☐ Other

1. 303(d) Listed receiving waters (fill out this section if checked above):

a. The name(s) of the listed water body, and identification of all pollutants causing impairment:

b. Provide a description of how erosion and sediment control practices will prevent a discharge of sediment resulting from a storm event equal to or greater than a twenty-five (25) year, twenty-four (24) hour rainfall event:

c. Provide a description of the location(s) of direct discharge from the project site to the 303(d) water body:

d. Provide a description of the location(s) of any dewatering discharges to the MS4 and/or water body:

2. TMDL (fill out this section if checked above)

a. The name(s) of the listed water body:

b. Provide a description of the erosion and sediment control strategy that will be incorporated into the site design that is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL:

c. If a specific numeric waste load allocation has been established that would apply to the project's discharges, provide a description of the necessary steps to meet that allocation:

P. The following pollutants of concern will be associated with this construction project:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soil Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum (gas, diesel, oil, kerosene, hydraulic oil / fluids) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete | <input type="checkbox"/> Antifreeze / Coolants |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Truck Waste | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste water from cleaning construction equipment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Curing Compounds | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste Debris | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paints | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Solvents | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizers / Pesticides | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |

II. Controls:

This section of the plan addresses the controls that will be implemented for each of the major construction activities described in I.C. above and for all use areas, borrow sites, and waste sites. For each measure discussed, the Contractor will be responsible for its implementation as indicated. The Contractor shall provide to the Resident Engineer a plan for the implementation of the measures indicated. The Contractor, and subcontractors, will notify the Resident Engineer of any proposed changes, maintenance, or modifications to keep construction activities compliant with the Permit ILR10. Each such Contractor has signed the required certification on forms which are attached to, and are a part of, this plan:

A. **Erosion and Sediment Controls:** At a minimum, controls must be coordinated, installed and maintained to:

1. Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
2. Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
3. Maintain natural buffers around surface waters, direct storm water to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize storm water infiltration, unless infeasible;
4. Minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.

B. **Stabilization Practices:** Provided below is a description of interim and permanent stabilization practices, including site- specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices. Site plans will ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and disturbed portions of the site will be stabilized. Stabilization practices may include but are not limited to: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sodding, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures. Except as provided below in II(B)(1) and II(B)(2), stabilization measures shall be initiated **immediately** where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than **one (1) day** after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceases on all disturbed portions of the site where construction will not occur for a period of fourteen (14) or more calendar days.

1. Where the initiation of stabilization measures is precluded by snow cover, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.
2. On areas where construction activity has temporarily ceased and will resume after fourteen (14) days, a temporary stabilization method can be used.

The following stabilization practices will be used for this project:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation of Mature Vegetation | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion Control Blanket / Mulching |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetated Buffer Strips | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sodding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection of Trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Geotextiles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Erosion Control Seeding | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Turf (Seeding, Class 7) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Mulching | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Seeding | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |

Describe how the stabilization practices listed above will be utilized during construction:

Sodding will be used to provide a stabilized surface for disturbed areas and will help to prevent soil erosion.

Describe how the stabilization practices listed above will be utilized after construction activities have been completed:

Sodding will be used to provide a stabilized surface for disturbed areas and will help to prevent soil erosion.

- C. **Structural Practices:** Provided below is a description of structural practices that will be implemented, to the degree attainable, to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Such practices may include but are not limited to: perimeter erosion barrier, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, ditch checks, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, level spreaders, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

The following structural practices will be used for this project:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter Erosion Barrier | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Outlet Protection |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Ditch Check | <input type="checkbox"/> Riprap |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm Drain Inlet Protection | <input type="checkbox"/> Gabions |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sediment Trap | <input type="checkbox"/> Slope Mattress |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Pipe Slope Drain | <input type="checkbox"/> Retaining Walls |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Sediment Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Slope Walls |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Stream Crossing | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Revetment Mats |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stabilized Construction Exits | <input type="checkbox"/> Level Spreaders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Turf Reinforcement Mats | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Check Dams | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Sediment Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aggregate Ditch | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paved Ditch | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |

Describe how the structural practices listed above will be utilized during construction:

The structural practices will be utilized to trap and hold soil sediment run-off while the pavement is removed. These measures will assure that the proper drainage is maintained without allowing sediment to enter the storm sewer.

Describe how the structural practices listed above will be utilized after construction activities have been completed:

The structural practices will be removed after sod has been replaced.

D. **Treatment Chemicals**

Will polymer flocculants or treatment chemicals be utilized on this project: ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes above, identify where and how polymer flocculants or treatment chemicals will be utilized on this project.

- E. **Permanent Storm Water Management Controls:** Provided below is a description of measures that will be installed during the construction process to control volume and pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

1. Such practices may include but are not limited to: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds), storm water retention structures, flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions, infiltration of runoff on site, and sequential systems (which combine several practices).

The practices selected for implementation were determined on the basis of the technical guidance in Chapter 41 (Construction Site Storm Water Pollution Control) of the IDOT Bureau of Design and Environment Manual. If practices other than those discussed in Chapter 41 are selected for implementation or if practices are applied to situations different from those covered in Chapter 41, the technical basis for such decisions will be explained below.

2. Velocity dissipation devices will be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel as necessary to provide a non-erosive velocity flow from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g. maintenance of hydrologic conditions such as the hydroperiod and hydrodynamics present prior to the initiation of construction activities).

Description of permanent storm water management controls:

N/A

- F. **Approved State or Local Laws:** The management practices, controls and provisions contained in this plan will be in accordance with IDOT specifications, which are at least as protective as the requirements contained in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Illinois Urban Manual. Procedures and requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion site plans or storm water management plans approved by local officials shall be described or incorporated by reference in the space provided below. Requirements specified in sediment and erosion site plans, site permits, storm water management site plans or site permits approved by local officials that are applicable to protecting surface water resources are, upon submittal of an NOI, to be authorized to discharge under the Permit ILR10 incorporated by reference and are enforceable under this permit even if they are not specifically included in the plan.

Description of procedures and requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion site plans or storm water management plans approved by local officials:

N/A

- G. **Contractor Required Submittals:** Prior to conducting any professional services at the site covered by this plan, the Contractor and each subcontractor responsible for compliance with the permit shall submit to the Resident Engineer a Contractor Certification Statement, BDE 2342a.

1. The Contractor shall provide a construction schedule containing an adequate level of detail to show major activities with implementation of pollution prevention BMPs, including the following items:
 - Approximate duration of the project, including each stage of the project
 - Rainy season, dry season, and winter shutdown dates
 - Temporary stabilization measures to be employed by contract phases
 - Mobilization timeframe
 - Mass clearing and grubbing/roadside clearing dates
 - Deployment of Erosion Control Practices
 - Deployment of Sediment Control Practices (including stabilized construction entrances/exits)
 - Deployment of Construction Site Management Practices (including concrete washout facilities, chemical storage, refueling locations, etc.)
 - Paving, saw-cutting, and any other pavement related operations
 - Major planned stockpiling operations
 - Timeframe for other significant long-term operations or activities that may plan non-storm water discharges such as dewatering, grinding, etc.
 - Permanent stabilization activities for each area of the project

2. The Contractor and each subcontractor shall provide, as an attachment to their signed Contractor Certification Statement, a discussion of how they will comply with the requirements of the permit in regard to the following items and provide a graphical representation showing location and type of BMPs to be used when applicable:
 - Vehicle Entrances and Exits – Identify type and location of stabilized construction entrances and exits to be used and how they will be maintained.
 - Material Delivery, Storage and Use – Discuss where and how materials including chemicals, concrete curing compounds, petroleum products, etc. will be stored for this project.
 - Stockpile Management – Identify the location of both on-site and off-site stockpiles. Discuss what BMPs will be used to prevent pollution of storm water from stockpiles.
 - Waste Disposal – Discuss methods of waste disposal that will be used for this project.
 - Spill Prevention and Control – Discuss steps that will be taken in the event of a material spill (chemicals, concrete curing compounds, petroleum, etc.)
 - Concrete Residuals and Washout Wastes – Discuss the location and type of concrete washout facilities to be used on this project and how they will be signed and maintained.
 - Litter Management – Discuss how litter will be maintained for this project (education of employees, number of dumpsters, frequency of dumpster pick-up, etc.).
 - Vehicle and Equipment Fueling – Identify equipment fueling locations for this project and what BMPs will be used to ensure containment and spill prevention.
 - Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance – Identify where equipment cleaning and maintenance locations for this project and what BMPs will be used to ensure containment and spill prevention.
 - Dewatering Activities – Identify the controls which will be used during dewatering operations to ensure sediments will not leave the construction site.
 - Polymer Flocculants and Treatment Chemicals – Identify the use and dosage of treatment chemicals and provide the Resident Engineer with Material Safety Data Sheets. Describe procedures on how the chemicals will be used and identify who will be responsible for the use and application of these chemicals. The selected individual must be trained on the established procedures.
 - Additional measures indicated in the plan.

III. Maintenance:

When requested by the Contractor, the Resident Engineer will provide general maintenance guides to the Contractor for the practices associated with this project. The following additional procedures will be used to maintain, in good and effective operating conditions, the vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures identified in this plan. It will be the Contractor's responsibility to attain maintenance guidelines for any manufactured BMPs which are to be installed and maintained per manufacture's specifications.

Covered under City of St. Charles SMPP Manual

IV. Inspections:

Qualified personnel shall inspect disturbed areas of the construction site which have not yet been finally stabilized, structural control measures, and locations where vehicles and equipment enter and exit the site using IDOT Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Erosion Control Inspection Report (BC 2259). Such inspections shall be conducted at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within twenty-four (24) hours of the end of a storm or by the end of the following business or work day that is 0.5 inch or greater or equivalent snowfall.

Inspections may be reduced to once per month when construction activities have ceased due to frozen conditions. Weekly inspections will recommence when construction activities are conducted, or if there is 0.5" or greater rain event, or a discharge due to snowmelt occurs.

If any violation of the provisions of this plan is identified during the conduct of the construction work covered by this plan, the Resident Engineer shall notify the appropriate IEPA Field Operations Section office by email at: epa.swnoncomp@illinois.gov, telephone or fax within twenty-four (24) hours of the incident. The Resident Engineer shall then complete and submit an "Incidence of Non-Compliance" (ION) report for the identified violation within five (5) days of the incident. The Resident Engineer shall use forms provided by IEPA and shall include specific information on the cause of noncompliance, actions which were taken to prevent any further causes of noncompliance, and a statement detailing any environmental impact which may have resulted from the noncompliance. All reports of non-compliance shall be signed by a responsible authority in accordance with Part VI. G of the Permit ILR10.

The Incidence of Non-Compliance shall be mailed to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Attn: Compliance Assurance Section
1021 North Grand East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

V. Failure to Comply:

Failure to comply with any provisions of this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan will result in the implementation of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/Erosion and Sediment Control Deficiency Deduction against the Contractor and/or penalties under the Permit ILR10 which could be passed on to the Contractor.



Contractor Certification Statement

Prior to conducting any professional services at the site covered by this contract, the Contractor and every subcontractor must complete and return to the Resident Engineer the following certification. A separate certification must be submitted by each firm. Attach to this certification all items required by Section II.G of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which will be handled by the Contractor/subcontractor completing this form.

Route	<u>Various Locations</u>	Marked Rte.	<u>N/A</u>
Section	<u>14-00102-00-PV</u>	Project No.	<u>N/A</u>
County	<u>Kane</u>	Contract No.	<u>N/A</u>

This certification statement is a part of SWPPP for the project described above, in accordance with the General NPDES Permit No. ILR10 issued by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms of the Permit No. ILR 10 that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the construction site identified as part of this certification.

In addition, I have read and understand all of the information and requirements stated in SWPPP for the above mentioned project; I have received copies of all appropriate maintenance procedures; and, I have provided all documentation required to be in compliance with the Permit ILR10 and SWPPP and will provide timely updates to these documents as necessary.

☐ Contractor

☐ Sub-Contractor

Print Name

Signature

Title

Date

Name of Firm

Telephone

Street Address

City/State/ZIP

Items which this Contractor/subcontractor will be responsible for as required in Section II.G. of SWPPP:



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Page 1 of 2

Bureau of Land • 1021 North Grand Avenue East • P.O. Box 19276 • Springfield • Illinois • 62794-9276

**Source Site Certification
by Owner or Operator
for Use of Uncontaminated Soil as Fill in a
CCDD or Uncontaminated Soil Fill Operation
LPC-662**

**Revised in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1100, as
amended by PCB R2012-009 (eff. Aug. 27, 2012)**

This certification form is to be used by source site owners and operators to certify, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1100.205(a)(1) (A), that soil (i) was removed from a site that is not potentially impacted property and is presumed to be uncontaminated soil and (ii) is within a pH range of 6.25 to 9.0. If you have questions about this form, please telephone the Bureau of Land Permit Section at 217/524-3300.

This form may be completed online, saved locally, printed and signed, and submitted to prospective clean construction or demolition debris fill operations or uncontaminated soil fill operations.

I. Source Location Information

(Describe the location of the source of the uncontaminated soil)

Project Name: City of St. Charles 2014 MFT Street Rehab Project Office Phone Number, if available: 630-377-4486

Physical Site Location (Street, Road): Various Locations

City: St. Charles State: IL Zip Code: 60174

County: Kane Township: St. Charles

Lat/Long of approximate center of site in decimal degrees (DD.ddddd) to five decimal places (e.g., 40.67890, -90.12345):

Latitude: 41.91420 Longitude: -88.31310
(Decimal Degrees) (-Decimal Degrees)

Identify how the lat/long data were determined:

☐ GPS ☒ Map Interpolation ☐ Photo Interpolation ☐ Survey ☐ Other

City of St. Charles GIS mapping

IEPA Site Number(s), if assigned: BOL: _____ BOW: _____ BOA: _____

II. Owner/Operator Information for Source Site

Site Owner

Name: City of St. Charles
Street Address: 2 East Main Street
PO Box: _____
City: St. Charles State: IL
Zip Code: 60174 Phone: 630-443-3709
Contact: James J. Bernahl
Email, if available: jbernahl@stcharlesil.gov

Site Operator

Name: City of St. Charles
Street Address: 2 E. Main Street
PO Box: _____
City: St. Charles State: IL
Zip Code: 60174 Phone: 630-443-3709
Contact: Brian A. Herrmann
Email, if available: bherrmann@stcharlesil.gov

Source Site Certification

III. Descriptions of Current and Past Uses of Source Site

Describe the current and past uses of the site and nearby properties.* Attach additional information as needed. The description must take into account, at a minimum, the following for the source site and for nearby property: (1) use of the properties for commercial or industrial purposes; (2) the use, storage or disposal of chemical or petroleum products in individual containers greater than 5 gallons or collectively more than 50 gallons; (3) the current or past presence of any storage tanks (above ground or underground); (4) any waste storage, treatment or disposal at the properties; (5) any reported releases or any environmental cleanup or removal of contaminants; (6) any environmental liens or governmental notification of environmental violations; (7) any contamination in a well that exceeds the Board's groundwater quality standards; (8) the use, storage, or disposal of transformers or capacitors manufactured before 1979; and (9) any fill dirt brought to the properties from an unknown source or site.

The work is being performed within municipal rights of way. To the best of the City's knowledge, these areas has never been used for commercial purposes, only residential homes. No contaminants were encountered during the design phase from soil borings. Should any contaminants be encountered during construction, the City should be notified immediately

*The description must be sufficient to demonstrate that the source site is not potentially impacted property, thereby allowing the source site owner or operator to provide this certification.

IV. Soil pH Testing Results

Describe the results of soil pH testing showing that the soil pH is within the range of 6.25 to 9.0 and attach any supporting documentation.

See attached pH soil report, Project No. G13.058, prepared by Rubino Engineering, Inc., Elgin, IL.

V. Source Site Owner or Operator's Certification Statement and Signature

In accordance with the Illinois Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/22.51 or 22.51a] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1100.205(a), I
City of St. Charles, Public Works Engineering (owner or operator of source site)

certify that this site is not a potentially impacted property and the soil is presumed to be uncontaminated soil. I also certify that the soil pH is within the range of 6.25 to 9.0. I further certify that the soil has not been removed from the site as part of a cleanup or removal of contaminants. Additionally, I certify that I am either the site owner or operator or a duly authorized representative of the site owner or site operator and am authorized to sign this form. Furthermore, I certify that all information submitted, including but not limited to, all attachments and other information, is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete.

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

Brian A. Herrmann, CFM

Source Site Owner or Operator's Printed Name


 Source Site Owner or Operator's Signature

Project Coordinator - Mapping

Source Site Owner or Operator's Title

Jan. 24, 2014
 Date:

Project Number: G13.058
Project Name: St. Charles 2014 MFT
City, State: St. Charles, IL

Date: 1-Nov-13
Performed by: Blake Sloan
Client Name: Brian Herrmann
Client Address: 2 East Main Street
St. Charles, IL 60174

Method Used: Method A
Calcium Chloride Solution (0.01M)
pH Meter Mfr: Eutech and Oakton Instruments
Model # EcoTestr pH 2

Location	Depth (ft)	Soil Type	Mass of Soil (g)	pH in Calcium Chloride Solution	pH in Distilled Water
Core - 01	3	Black silty CLAY	10	6.9	7.1
Core - 02	3	Brown clayey SILT	10	6.7	7.1
Core - 03	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	6.8	6.9
Core - 04	3	Black silty CLAY	10	6.9	7.1
Core - 05	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	7.0	7.4
Core - 06	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	7.2	7.4
Core - 07	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	6.9	7.0
Core - 08	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	7.0	7.3
Core - 09	3	Black silty CLAY	10	6.9	7.1
Core - 10	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	7.0	7.4
Core - 11	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	7.1	7.4
Core - 12	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	6.9	7.1
Core - 13	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	7.1	7.3
Core - 14	3	Brown clayey SILT	10	7.0	7.4
Core - 15	3	Brown clayey SILT	10	7.0	7.2
Core - 16	3	Brown clayey SILT	10	7.0	7.6
Core - 17	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	7.2	7.6
Core - 18	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	7.1	7.3
Core - 19	3	Brown clayey SILT	10	7.2	7.5
Core - 20	3	Brown clayey SILT	10	7.2	7.8
Core - 21	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	7.2	7.4
Core - 22	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Core - 23	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	6.9	7.0
Core - 24	3	Brown clayey SILT	10	6.7	7.0
Core - 25	3	Brown silty CLAY	10	7.1	7.4
Core - 26	3	Brown clayey SILT	10	7.1	7.3
Core - 27	3	Black silty CLAY	10	7.0	7.2
Core - 28	3	Brown clayey SILT	10	7.0	7.4



<div data-bbox="1291 1451 1398 1864">rubino ENGINEERING INC.</div> <div data-bbox="1427 1499 1490 1778">665 Tollgate Rd. Unit H Elgin, Illinois 60123</div>	<div data-bbox="1279 499 1317 1197">Project Name: St. Charles 2014 MFT Street Program</div> <div data-bbox="1317 604 1349 1241">Project Location: Ash Street St. Charles, Illinois</div> <div data-bbox="1349 604 1386 814">City of St. Charles</div> <div data-bbox="1386 659 1424 762">G13.058</div> <div data-bbox="1393 1031 1424 1115">Client:</div> <div data-bbox="1427 1031 1459 1251">Rubino Project # :</div>	<div data-bbox="1317 155 1468 338">Boring Location Plan (Page 1 of 8)</div>
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rubino
ENGINEERING INC.
665 Tollgate Rd. Unit H
Elgin, Illinois 60123

Project Name:
Project Location:
Client:
Rubino Project # :

St. Charles 2014 MFT Street Program
McKinley Street
St. Charles, Illinois
City of St. Charles
G13.058

Boring
Location
Plan
(Page 2 of 8)



rubino
ENGINEERING INC.

665 Tollgate Rd. Unit H
Elgin, Illinois 60123

Project Name:
Project Location:
Client:
Rubino Project # :

St. Charles 2014 MFT Street Program
Kehoe Drive
St. Charles, Illinois
City of St. Charles
G13.058

Boring
Location
Plan
(Page 3 of 8)



**Boring
Location
Plan**
(Page 4 of 8)

Project Name: St. Charles 2014 MFT Street Program

Project Location: Ohio Avenue
St. Charles, Illinois
City of St. Charles

Client:
Rubino Project # : G13.058

rubino
ENGINEERING INC.

665 Tollgate Rd. Unit H
Elgin, Illinois 60123

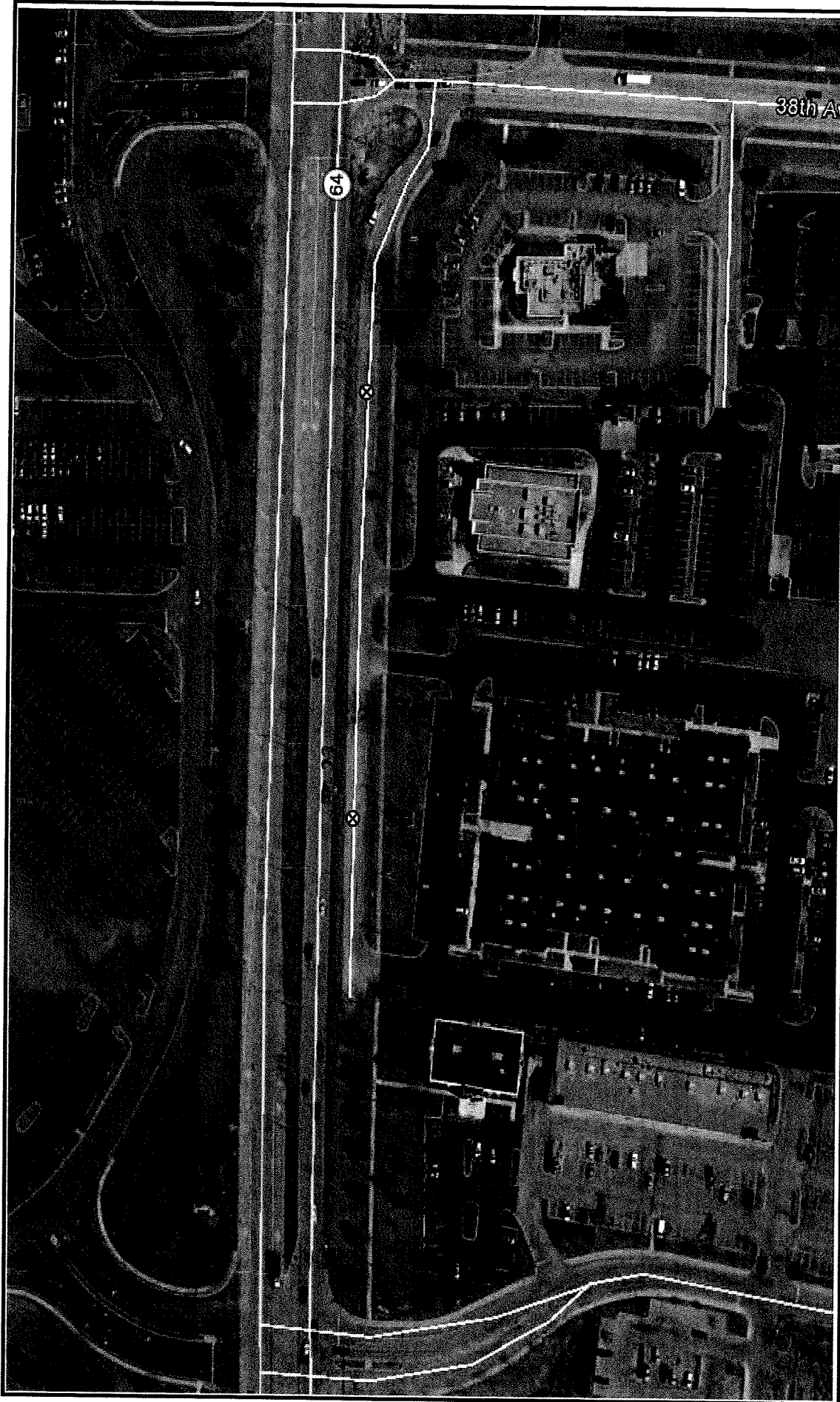


rubino
ENGINEERING INC.

665 Tollgate Rd. Unit H
Elgin, Illinois 60123

Project Name: St. Charles 2014 MFT Street Program
Project Location: Cambridge Drive, Jeanette Avenue, Midway Drive & Cumberland Green Drive
Client: St. Charles, Illinois
City of St. Charles
Rubino Project # : G13.058

**Boring
Location
Plan**
(Page 5 of 8)



rubino
ENGINEERING INC.

665 Tollgate Rd. Unit H
Elgin, Illinois 60123

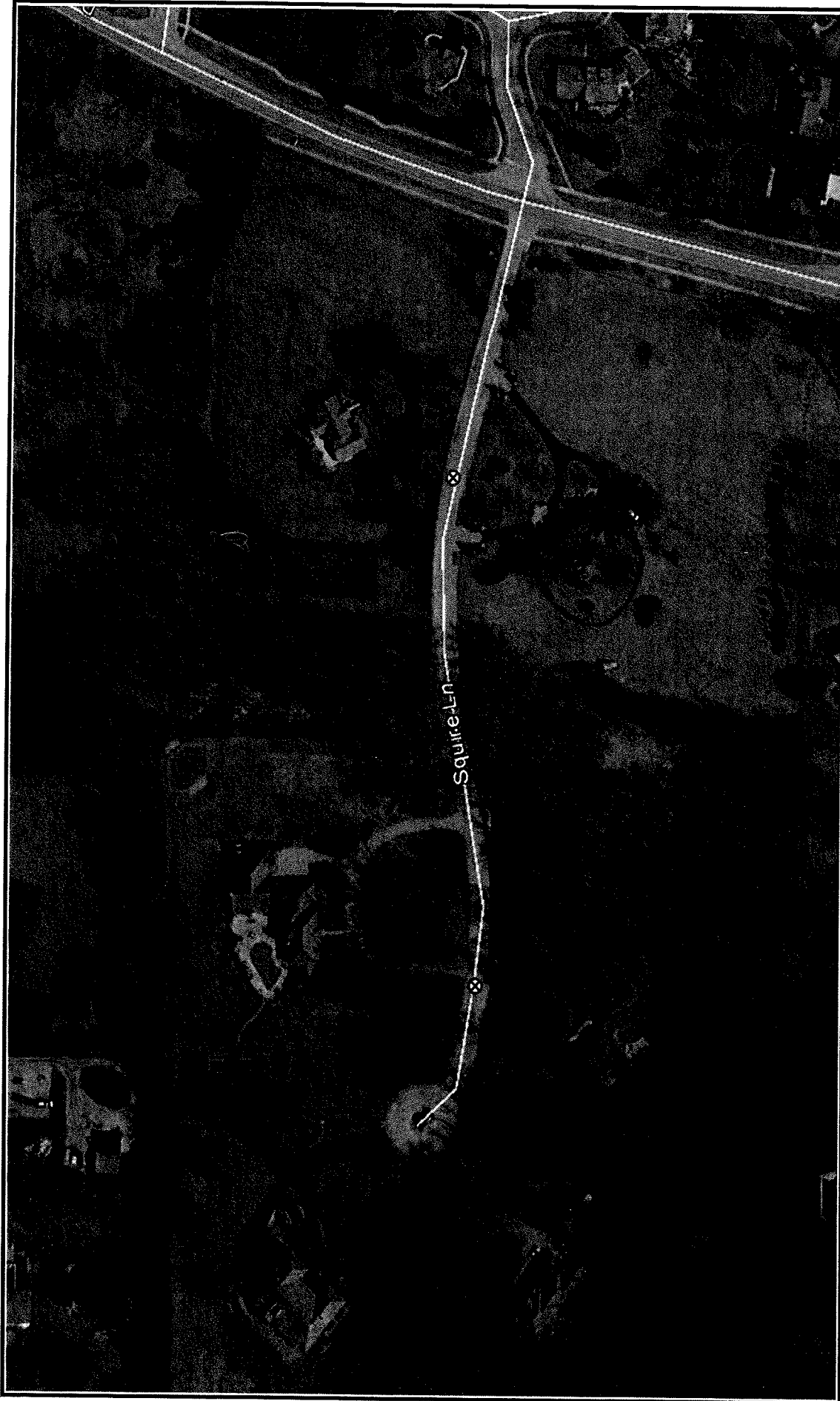
Project Name:
Project Location:
Client:
Rubino Project # :

St. Charles 2014 MFT Street Program
Frontage Road
St. Charles, Illinois
City of St. Charles
G13.058

Boring
Location
Plan
(Page 6 of 8)



<p>Project Name: St. Charles 2014 MFT Street Program</p> <p>Project Location: Foxfield Drive St. Charles, Illinois City of St. Charles</p> <p>Client: G13.058</p>	<p>Boring Location Plan (Page 7 of 8)</p>
<p>rubino ENGINEERING INC.</p> <p>665 Tollgate Rd. Unit H Elgin, Illinois 60123</p>	



rubino
ENGINEERING INC.

665 Tollgate Rd. Unit H
Elgin, Illinois 60123

Project Name:
Project Location:
Client:
Rubino Project # :

St. Charles 2014 MFT Street Program
Squire Lane
St. Charles, Illinois
City of St. Charles
G13.058

**Boring
Location
Plan
(Page 8 of 8)**

CLEAN CONSTRUCTION OR DEMOLITION DEBRIS (CCDD)

Please attach to LPC-662

SOURCE LOCATION INFORMATION

Project Name: _____

Physical Site Location (Street, Road): _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

OWNER INFORMATION FOR SOURCE SITE

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Contact Name: _____ Phone #: _____

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION FOR SOURCE SITE

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Contact Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR RECEIVING SITE

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Contact Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

A copy of this form signed and dated by representatives of both the Contractor and Receiving Site needs to be provided to the City of St. Charles before work commences on the project.